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TAILFER, P., ANDERSON, H.,
and DOUGLAS, D.

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A TRUE and HISTORICAL
NARRATIVE
OF THE
COLONY of GEORGIA
IN
AMERICA,

From the First SETTLEMENT thereof, until
this present PERIOD;

CONTAINING,

The most authentick FACTS, MATTERS, and
TRANSACTIONS therein.

TOGETHER WITH

HIS MAJESTY'S CHARTER, REPRESENTATIONS of
the PEOPLE, LETTERS, &c. and a DEDICATION to
his Excellency General OGLETHORPE.

By PAT. TAILFER, M. D. HUGH ANDERSON, M. A.
DA. DOUGLAS, and others, Landholders in Georgia, at
present at Charles-Town in South-Carolina.

— Qui Deorum
Muneribus sapienter uti,
Duramque callet Pauperiem pati,
Pejusque Letho Flagitium timet,
Non ille pro caris Amicis
Aut Patria timidus perire.

HOR. 4. O.

Printed for P. TIMOTHY, in Charles-Town, South-Carolina;
and sold by J. CROKATT, in Fleet-Street, London.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES OGLETHORPE, *Esq;*

*General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's
Forces in South-Carolina and Georgia;
and one of the Honourable Trustees for Establish-
ing the Colony of GEORGIA in AMERICA,
&c.*

May it please Your Excellency,



S the few surviving Remains of the Co-
lony of *Georgia* find it necessary to pre-
sent the World (and in particular *Great-
Britain*) with a true State of that Pro-
vince, from its first Rise, to its present Period;
Your Excellency (of all Mankind) is best entitled to
the Dedication, as the principal Author of its pre-
sent Strength and Affluence, Freedom and Pro-
sperity: And tho' incontestable Truths will recom-
mend the following *NARRATIVE* to the patient
and attentive Reader; yet your Name, *SIR*, will be
no little Ornament to the Frontispiece, and may pos-

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sibly

sibly engage some courteous Perusers a little beyond it.

THAT Dedication and Flattery are synonymous; is the Complaint of every Dedicator, who concludes himself ingenuous and fortunate, if he can discover a less trite and direct Method of flattering than is usually practised; but we are happily prevented from the least Intention of this kind, by the repeated Offerings of the *Muses* and *News-Writers* to Your Excellency, in the publick Papers: 'Twere presumptuous even to dream of equalling or encreasing them; We therefore flatter ourselves, that Nothing we can advance will in the least shock Your Excellency's Modesty; not doubting but your Goodness will pardon any Deficiency of Elegance and Politeness, on account of our Sincerity, and the serious Truths we have the Honour to approach you with.

WE have seen the ancient Custom of sending forth Colonies, for the Improvement of any distant Territory, or new Acquisition, continued down to ourselves: but to Your Excellency alone it is owing, that the World is made acquainted with a Plan, highly refined from those of all former Projectors. They fondly imagin'd it necessary to communicate to such young Settlements the fullest Rights and Properties, all the Immunities of their Mother Countries, and Privileges rather more extensive: By such Means, indeed, these Colonies flourish'd with early Trade and Affluence; but Your Excellency's Concern for our perpetual Welfare could never permit you to propose

pose such transitory Advantages for us : You consider'd Riches like a Divine and Philosopher, as the *Irritamenta Malorum*, and knew that they were disposed to inflate weak Minds with Pride ; to pamper the Body with Luxury, and introduce a long Variety of Evils. Thus have you *Protected us from ourselves*, as Mr. *Waller* says, by keeping all Earthly Comforts from us : You have afforded us the Opportunity of arriving at the Integrity of the *Primitive Times*, by intailing a more than *Primitive Poverty* on us : The Toil, that is necessary to our bare Subsistence, must effectually defend us from the Anxieties of any further Ambition : As we have no Properties, to feed Vain-Glory and beget Contention ; so we are not puzzled with any System of Laws, to ascertain and establish them : The valuable Virtue of Humility is secured to us, by your Care to prevent our procuring, or so much as seeing any *Negroes* (the only human Creatures proper to improve our Soil) lest our Simplicity might mistake the poor *Africans* for greater Slaves than ourselves : And that we might fully receive the Spiritual Benefit of those wholesome Austerities ; you have wisely denied us the Use of such Spirituous Liquors, as might in the least divert our Minds from the Contemplation of our Happy Circumstances.

OUR Subject swells upon us ; and did we allow ourselves to indulge our Inclination, without considering our weak Abilities, we should be tempted to launch out into many of Your Excellency's extraordinary Endowments, which do not so much regard the Affair in Hand : But as this would lead us be-

yond the Bounds of a Dedication ; so would it engross a Subject too extensive for us, to the Prejudice of other Authors and Panegyrists ; We shall therefore confine ourselves to that remarkable Scene of Your Conduct, whereby *Great-Britain* in general, and the Settlers of *Georgia* in particular, are laid under such inexpressible Obligations.

BE pleased then, *Great SIR*, to accompany our heated Imaginations, in taking a View of this Colony of *Georgia* ! this Child of your auspicious Politicks ! arrived at the utmost Vigor of its Constitution, at a Term when most former States have been struggling through the Convulsions of their Infancy. This early Maturity, however, lessens our Admiration, that Your Excellency lives to see (what few Founders ever aspired after) the great Decline and almost final Termination of it. So many have finish'd their Course during the Progress of the Experiment, and such Numbers have retreated from the Fantoms of Poverty and Slavery which their cowardly Imaginations pictur'd to them ; that you may justly vaunt with the boldest Hero of them all,

————— *Like Death you reign*
O'er silent Subjects and a desert Plain.

Busiris.

YET must your Enemies (if you have any) be reduced to confess, that no ordinary Statesman could have digested, in the like Manner, so capacious a Scheme, such a copious Jumble of Power and Politicks. We shall content ourselves with observing, that

that all those beauteous Models of Government which the little States of *Germany* exercise, and those extensive Liberties which the Boors of *Poland* enjoy, were design'd to concenter in your System ; and were we to regard the Modes of Government, we must have been strangely unlucky to have miss'd of the best, where there was an Appearance of so great a Variety ; for, under the Influence of our *Perpetual Dictator*, we have seen something like *Aristocracy*, *Oligarchy*, as well as the *Triumvirate*, *Decemvirate*, and *Consular Authority* of famous Republicks, which have expired many Ages before us : What Wonder then we share the same Fate ? Do their Towns and Villages exist but in Story and Rubbish ? We are all over Ruins ; our Publick-Works, Forts, Wells, High-Ways, Light-House, Store and Water-Mills, &c. are dignified like theirs, with the same venerable Defolation. The Logg-House, indeed, is like to be the last forsaken Spot of Your Empire ; yet even this, through the Death, or Desertion of those who should continue to inhabit it, must suddenly decay ; the Bankrupt Jailor himself shall be soon denied the Privilege of human Conversation ; and when this last Moment of the Spell expires, the whole shall vanish like the Illusion of some *Eastern Magician*.

BUT let not this solitary Prospect impress Your Excellency with any Fears of having your Services to Mankind, and to the Settlers of *Georgia* in particular, buried in Oblivion ; for if we diminutive Authors are allow'd to prophesy (as you know Poets in those Cases formerly did) we may confidently presage, That while the *Memoirs of America* continue to be
read

read in *English, Spanish, or the Language of the Scots High-Landers, Your Excellency's Exploits and Epocha will be transmitted to Posterity.*

SHOULD Your Excellency apprehend the least Tincture of Flattery in any Thing already hinted, we may sincerely assure you, we intended nothing that our Sentiments did not very strictly attribute to your Merit ; and, in such Sentiments, we have the Satisfaction of being fortified by all Persons of Impartiality and Discernment.

BUT to trespass no longer on those Minutes, which Your Excellency may suppose more significantly employ'd on the Sequel ; let it suffice at present, to assure you, that we are deeply affected with your Favours ; and tho' unable of ourselves properly to acknowledge them, we shall embrace every Opportunity of Recommending you to higher Powers, who (we are hopeful) will reward Your Excellency according to your M E R I T.

May it please Your Excellency,

Your Excellency's

Most devoted Servants,

The Land-Holders of G E O R G I A,

Authors of the following *Narrative.*



P R E F A C E.



THE Colony of Georgia has afforded so much Subject of Conversation to the World, that it is not to be questioned, but a true and impartial Account of it, from its first Settlement, to its present Period, will be generally agreeable ; and the more so, that the Subject has hitherto been so much disguised and misrepresented in Pamphlets, Poems, Gazettes, and Journals.

If it is ask'd, Why this NARRATIVE has not been publish'd to the World sooner ? We assign two Reasons, which (we doubt not) will be satisfactory.

First, A Number of Honourable Gentlemen accepted the Charge of Trustees for executing the Purposes in his Majesty's most gracious CHARTER ; Gentlemen, whose Honour and Integrity we never did, or yet do, call in question : But, to our great Misfortune, none of that honourable Body (excepting Mr. OGLETHORPE) ever had Opportunity of Viewing the Situation and Circumstances of the Colony, and judging for themselves as to the Necessities thereof. How far Mr. Oglethorpe's Schemes were consistent with the Welfare or Prosperity of it, will best appear from the following NARRATIVE.

When Experience gradually unfolded to us the Alterations we found absolutely requisite to our Subsisting, we made all dutiful and submissive Applications to these our Patrons, in whom we placed so much Confidence : This
Course

Course we judged the most proper and direct, and therefore repeated these our dutiful Applications, both to the Body of the Trustees and to Mr. Oglethorpe; but alas! our Miseries could not alter his Views of Things, and therefore we could obtain no Redress from him; and the honourable Board we found were prejudiced against our Petitions (no doubt) thro' Misinformations and Misrepresentations; and this (we are confident) a further Enquiry and Time will convince them of.

The inviolable Regard we paid to the honourable Board, kept us from applying to any other Power for Redress, whilst the least Hopes could be entertained of any from them: And we make no doubt, but that our Moderation, in this respect, will recommend us to all Persons of Humanity.

A Second Reason is, That as we had daily Occasion of seeing our supreme Magistrates, who ruled over us with unlimited Power, exercising illegal Acts of Authority, by Threatenings, Imprisonments, and other Oppressions; therefore we had just Reason to apprehend, that any further Steps, to obtain Relief, might subject us to the like Effects of arbitrary Power; so, until now, that a Handful of us have made our Escape to a Land of Liberty (after having made Shipwreck of our Time and Substance in that unhappy Colony) we had it not in our Power to represent the State of that Settlement to the World, or to make our Application to higher Powers for Redress.

We are hopeful, that the Perusal of the following Sheets will rectify two sorts of Readers in their Surprise in relation to the Colony of Georgia, viz. Those of GREAT-BRITAIN, who have never known this Part of the World but by Description; and those of AMERICA: The First are no doubt surprized, to think it possible, that so pleasant and temperate a Clime; so fruitful a Soil; such extensive Privileges; all which were publickly given out; and such considerable Sums of publick and private Benefactions, have

have not satisfied and enriched us : Them we refer to the following Narrative for Satisfaction. The American Reader, on the other Hand, must be equally surprized to find that such Numbers should have been so fooled and blindfolded, as to expect to live in this Part of America by Cultivation of Lands without Negroes, and much more without Titles to their Lands, and laid under a Load of Grievances and Restrictions : And tho' these were redress'd, How could Persons in their Senses ever imagine, that Fifty Acres of Pine Barren, not Value Fifty Six-pences in Property (and whereof many Thousands may be purchased at half that Rate in the neighbouring Province) could maintain a Family of white People, and pay such Duties and Quit-Rents in a few Years, as the richest Grounds in Carolina, or other Provinces in America will never bear ? To these last we shall only beg Leave to observe, that such fatal Artifice was used (we shall not say by whom) such specious Pretences were made use of, and such real Falsties advanced, and the smallest Foundations of Truth magnify'd to Hyperbole ; that we, who had no Opportunity of knowing otherways, or Means of learning the real Truth, and being void of all Suspicion of Artifice or Design, easily believed all these, and fell into the Decoy.

The Mind of Man is naturally curious and enterprizing ; we easily feed our Wishes into Realities, and affect and look upon every Novelty in the most favourable Light ; how easy then is it, for Cunning and Artifice to lay hold on the weak Sides of our Fellow-Creatures, as we catch Fish with a Hook baited to their particular Gout ?

To prove this Charge, we shall only transcribe some Passages from a Piece of Prose, and some from a Piece of Poesy ; by which Specimens, the Reader may judge of some considerable Number which were dispers'd and vended of the same Stamp.

The First are from a Pamphlet printed at LONDON, 1733, entitled. A new and accurate Account of the Provinces of SOUTH-CAROLINA and GEORGIA. The Author has not thought fit to favour us with his Name; but it is easy to conceive, that we, who suspected no Artifice or Design, must conclude, that it came from the best Authority, from the Circumstances of its being dispersed publicly, and not being contradicted, and from the Author's intimate Acquaintance (at least so pretended) with all the Trustees Measures and Designs. After a high Encomium upon the Trustees, Page 7, he says, ' The Air of GEORGIA ' is healthy, being always serene and pleasant, never subject to excessive Heat or Cold, or sudden ' Changes of Weather; the Winter is regular and ' short, and the summer cooled with refreshing ' Breezes; it neither feels the cutting North-west ' Wind that the Virginians complain of, nor the intense Heats of Spain, Barbary, Italy, and Ægypt. ' The Soil will produce any Thing with very little ' Culture.' —Page 19, ' All sorts of Corn yield ' an amazing Increase; One Hundred-fold is the ' common Estimate; though their Husbandry is so ' slight, that they can only be said to scratch the ' Earth, and meerly to cover the Seed: All the best ' sort of Cattle and Fowls are multiplied without ' Number, and therefore without a Price: Vines ' are Natives here.' — Page 21, ' The Woods near ' Savannah are not hard to be clear'd; many of them ' have no Under-Wood, and the Trees do not stand ' generally thick on the Ground, but at considerable Distances asunder: When you fall the Timber ' for the Use, or to make Tarr, the Root will rot ' in four or five Years; and in the mean Time you ' may pasture the Ground; but, if you would only ' destroy the Timber, it's done by half a Dozen ' Strokes of an Ax surrounding each Tree a little above the Root; in a Year or two the Water getting into the Wound rots the Timber, and a brisk ' Gust

‘ Gust of Wind fells many Acres for you in an
 ‘ Hour, of which you may make one bright Bon-
 ‘ fire. Such will be frequently here the Fate of the
 ‘ Pine, the *Wall-nut*, the *Cypress*, the Oak, and the
 ‘ Cedar. Such an Air and Soil can only be describ-
 ‘ ed by a Poetical Pen, because there is no Danger of
 ‘ exceeding the Truth; therefore take *WALLER*’s
 ‘ Description of an Island in the Neighbourhood of
 ‘ CAROLINA, to give you an Idea of this happy
 ‘ Climate :

‘ The Spring, which but salutes us here,
 ‘ Inhabits there, and courts them all the Year :
 ‘ Ripe Fruits and Blossoms on the same Tree live ;
 ‘ At once they promise what at once they give.
 ‘ So sweet the Air, so moderate the Clime,
 ‘ None sickly lives, or dies before his Time.
 ‘ Heav’n sure has kept this Spot of Earth uncurst,
 ‘ To shew how all Things were created first.

Page 27, ‘ The *Indians* bring many a Mile the
 ‘ whole Deer’s Flesh, which they sell to the People
 ‘ who live in the Country, for the Value of Six-
 ‘ pence Sterling ; and a Wild Turkey of Forty
 ‘ Pound Weight, for the Value of *Two-pence*.’ — In
 Page 32, the Author when recommending the Georgia
 Adventure to Gentlemen of decayed Circumstances, who
 must labour at Home or do worse, states the following
 Objection, viz. ‘ If such People can’t get Bread here
 ‘ for their Labour, how will their Condition be
 ‘ mended in GEORGIA ?’ Which he solves in the fol-
 lowing Manner, — ‘ The Answer is easy ; Part of it
 ‘ is well attested, and Part self-evident ; they have
 ‘ Land there for Nothing, and that Land so fertile,
 ‘ that, as is said before, they receive an Hundred-
 ‘ fold Increase, for taking a very little Pains. Give
 ‘ here in *England* ten Acres of good Land to one of
 ‘ those helpless Persons, and I doubt not his Ability
 ‘ to make it sustain him, and by his own Culture,
 ‘ without letting it to another ; but the Difference
 ‘ between no Rent, and rack’d Rent, is the Dif-
 ‘ ference between Eating and Starving.’ — Page 32,

‘ These Trustees not only give Land to the Un-
 ‘ happy who go thither, but are also impowered
 ‘ to receive the voluntary Contributions of cha-
 ‘ ritable Persons, to enable to furnish the poor Ad-
 ‘ venturers with all Necessaries for the Expence of
 ‘ their Voyage, occupying the Land, and support-
 ‘ ing them, till they find themselves comfortably
 ‘ settled ; so that now the Unfortunate will not be
 ‘ obliged to bind themselves to a long Servitude to
 ‘ pay for their Passage ; for they may be carried
 ‘ *gratis* into a Land of Liberty and Plenty, where
 ‘ they immediately find themselves in the Pos-
 ‘ session of a competent Estate, in an happier Cli-
 ‘ mate than they knew before, and they are unfor-
 ‘ tunate indeed, if here they cannot forget their Sor-
 ‘ rows.’ — *Nay, as if such Assertions as these were not*
powerful enough to influence poor People, Calculations
are subjoin’d, to demonstrate, that a Family consisting of
one poor Man, his Wife, and Child of seven Years old,
may in Georgia earn sixty Pounds Sterling per Annum,
and this abstracted from Silk, Wine, &c. — Page 41,
 ‘ Now this very Family in Georgia, by raising Rice
 ‘ and Corn sufficient for its Occasions, and by attend-
 ‘ ing the Care of their Cattle and Land (which almost
 ‘ every one is able to do in some tolerable Degree for
 ‘ himself) will easily produce in gross Value the Sum
 ‘ of sixty Pounds Sterling *per Annum* ; nor is this to
 ‘ be wondered at, because of the valuable Assistance it
 ‘ has from a fertile Soil and a Stock given *gratis* ;
 ‘ which must always be remembered in this Calcula-
 ‘ tion.

‘ The Calculation of One Hundred such Families,
 ‘ when formally extended, stands thus,’ — *Page 43,*

‘ In <i>London</i> , One Hundred poor	}	500 00 00
‘ Men earn		
‘ One Hundred Women, and One	}	500 00 00
‘ Hundred Children,		

1000 00 00

‘ In

‘ In Georgia an Hundred Families earn, One	
‘ Hundred Men for Labour,	1200 00 00
‘ Ditto, for Care of their Stock at } ‘ leisure Hours,	1200 00 00
‘ One Hundred Women and One } ‘ Hundred Children,	2400 00 00
‘ Land and Stock in themselves,	1200 00 00
	<hr/>
Total,	6000 00 00
	Q. E. D.

But we must conclude this Head, lest we tire the Reader. We shall now beg Leave to quote a few Poetical Accounts of this Paradise of the World, and of the Fatherly Care and Protection we might depend on from Mr. Oglethorpe. An Hundred Hackney Muses might be instanced ; but we shall confine ourselves to the celebrated Performance of the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL WESLY, where we might well expect a sufficient Stock of Truth and Religion, to counter-balance a Poetical Licence. Vide a Poem entitled, GEORGIA, and Verses upon Mr. OGLETHORPE's second Voyage to GEORGIA. Printed LONDON, 1736.

‘ **S**EE where beyond the spacious Ocean lies
‘ A wide waste Land beneath the Southern Skies ;
‘ Where kindly Suns for Ages roll'd in vain,
‘ Nor e'er the Vintage saw, or rip'ning Grain,
‘ Where all Things into wild Luxuriance ran,
‘ And burthen'd Nature ask'd the Aid of Man.
‘ In this sweet Climate and prolifick Soil,
‘ He bids the eager Swain indulge his Toil ;
‘ In free Possession to the Planter's Hand,
‘ Consigns the rich uncultivated Land.
‘ Go you, the Monarch cries, go settle there,
‘ Whom Britain from her Plenitude can spare :
‘ Go, your old wonted Industry pursue ;
‘ Nor envy Spain the Treasures of Peru.

‘ But not content in Council here to join,
‘ A further Labour, OGLETHORPE, is thine :

' In each great Deed thou claim'st the foremost Part,
 ' And Toil and Danger charm thy gen'rous Heart :
 ' But chief for this thy warm Affections rise ;
 ' For oh ! thou view'st it with a Parent's Eyes :
 ' For this thou tempt'st the vast tremendous Main,
 ' And Floods and Storms oppose their Threats in vain,
 ' —————

' He comes, whose Life, while absent from your View,
 ' Was one continued Ministry for you ;
 ' For you were laid out all his Pains and Art,
 ' Won ev'ry Will and soften'd ev'ry Heart.
 ' With what paternal Joy shall he relate,
 ' How views its Mother Isle your little State :
 ' Think while he strove your distant Coast to gain,
 ' How oft he sigh'd and chid the tedious Main,
 ' Impatient to survey, by Culture grac'd,
 ' Your dreary Wood-Land and your rugged Waste.
 ' Fair were the Scenes he feign'd, the Prospects fair ;
 ' And sure, ye Georgians, all he feign'd was there.
 ' A Thousand Pleasures crowd into his Breast ;
 ' But one, one mighty Thought absorbs the rest,
 ' And gives me Heav'n to see, the Patriot cries,
 ' Another BRITAIN in the Desert rise.
 ' —————

Again,

' With nobler Products see thy GEORGIA teems,
 ' Chear'd with the genial Sun's director Beams ;
 ' There the wild Vine to Culture learns to yield,
 ' And purple Clusters ripen through the Field.
 ' Now bid thy Merchants bring thy Wine no more
 ' Or from the Iberian or the Tuscan Shore ;
 ' No more they need th' Hungarian Vineyards drain,
 ' And France herself may drink her best Champain,
 ' Behold ! at last, and in a subject Land,
 ' Nectar sufficient for thy large Demand :
 ' Delicious Nectar, powerful to improve
 ' Our hospitable Mirth and social Love :
 ' This for thy jovial Sons. — Nor less the Care
 ' Of thy young Province, to oblige the FAIR ;
 ' Here tend the Silk Worm in the verdant Shade,
 ' The frugal Matron and the blooming Maid.

*From the Whole, we doubt not, the Reader will
 look upon us as sufficiently punished for our Credulity ;
 And indeed, who would not have been catch'd with such
 Promises, such Prospects ? What might not the Poor
 Man flatter himself with, from such an Alteration in
 his Situation ? And how much more might a Gentleman
 expect*

expect from a plentiful Stock of his own, and Numbers of Servants to set up with? Could a Person, with the least Faith, have question'd the Committing his Interests to such Guardians, and such a tender Father as Mr. Oglethorpe was believed to be? Whether he has acted that generous, that human, that fatherly Part, the following NARRATIVE must determine.

As for those Poetical Licences touching the Wine and Silk; we do not transcribe them as a Reflection upon the Author; but as a Satyr upon the Mismanagement of those Manufactures; since no Measures were taken that seem'd really intended for their Advancement.

We no wise question the Possibility of advancing such Improvements in GEORGIA, with far less Sums of Money, properly applied, than the Publick has bestow'd: But not even the Flourishing of Wine and Silk can make a Colony of British Subjects happy, if they are deprived of the Liberties and Properties of their Birth-right.

We have endeavour'd to the Utmost to be tender of Characters; but as we undertake to write an Account of Facts and Truths; there is no Help for it, when those Facts and Truths press home.

It is a common Satisfaction to Sufferers, to expose to the Publick the Rocks upon which they split, and the Misfortunes by which they suffered; and it may well be allow'd us, to publish the Causes to which we attribute the Ruin of that Settlement and ourselves; and more especially as we are Prosecutors for Justice from higher Powers; which we doubt not receiving as the Case deserves.

We hope the Truth of the following Narrative will recommend itself to the Perusal of the candid Reader. The fatal Truth of this Tragedy hath already been seal'd with the Death of Multitudes of our Fellow-Creatures;

tures ; but still (Thanks to the Providence of the Almighty) some survive to attest and confirm the Truth of what is herein contain'd, against any Persons or Names, however great, however powerful. Our Circumstances and Sincerity will excuse our Want of that Politeness and Accuracy of Stile, which might have represented our Case to greater Advantage, to the Courteous Reader, whom we shall no longer detain from the Subject in Hand.



A TRUE



A TRUE and HISTORICAL
NARRATIVE, &c.



NOTHING is more difficult for Authors, than to divest themselves of Byass and Partiality, especially when they themselves are Parties or Sufferers in the Affair treated of.

It is possible, this may be supposed the Case with us the Publishers of this *Narrative*; it may be imagined, that the Hardships, Losses, and Disappointments we have met with in the Colony of *Georgia*, will naturally sour our Humours, and engage us to represent every Thing in the worst Light.

As the Probability of those Surmises is very obvious to us, we have, to the utmost of our Power, guarded against the weak Side of ourselves; and, to convince the World of our Sincerity, shall no further descend into the Grievances of particular Persons, than is absolutely requisite for making our *General Narrative* intelligible; and to a faithful Detail of Publick Vouchers, Records, Extracts, Missives, Memorials and Representations, shall only adjoin so much of History, as may be necessary to recount the most material Events, and compleat the Connexion.

We are hopeful, that an Information, founded upon the strictest Truth, will effectually introduce any further Steps that Providence shall enable us to take
D towards

towards procuring the Redress of our Grievances. While we had the least Hopes of Redress from our immediate Superiors and Patrons, we would not ; and when we began to despair of Relief by that Channel, we durst not, make Application to any other Tribunal, unless we would expose ourselves to the dreadful Effects of the Resentment of those who had before reduced us to Poverty by Oppression : And indeed, in all the Applications we made for Redress, we were brow-beat, obstructed, threatened, and branded with opprobrious Names, such as proud, idle, lazy, discontented and mutinous People, and several other Appellations of that kind ; and were always afterwards harrassed by all Means whatsoever ; several Instances of which will appear to the Reader in the Sequel.

Our late Retreat from that Confinement, to a *Land of Liberty*, puts it in our Power to speak the Truth ; and tho' our Endeavours are too late to relieve the Dead, the Dying, and those many now dispersed in all the Corners of His Majesty's Dominions ; yet they may be the Means of ushering in Sympathy and Assistance to the Survivors, and to Multitudes of Widows and Orphans of the Deceas'd from the Human and Generous.

As our sole Design is to give a *plain Narrative of the Establishment and Progress of the Colony of GEORGIA, from its Rise to its present Period* ; we shall court no other Ornaments than those of Truth and Perspicuity ; and shall endeavour to carry the Reader's Attention regularly, from the first to the last Motions we make mention of.

In the Year 1732, His Majesty was pleased to erect, by His ROYAL CHARTER, into a separate Province, distinct from *South-Carolina*, that Space of Land lying between the Rivers *Savannah* and *Altamaha*, under the Name of *GEORGIA*.

As this Gracious Charter is the Basis and Foundation of all the Transactions relating to this Province, which have so much amus'd and perplex'd the World, and which our Endeavour is to set in a
true

true Light ; we cannot dispense with inserting the Charter at large, which we are confident, for many Reasons, will be acceptable to the Reader.

‘ **G** EORGE *the Second, by the Grace of GOD,*
 ‘ of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, KING,
 ‘ *Defender of the Faith, &c.* To all whom these
 ‘ Presents shall come, Greeting. *WHEREAS* We
 ‘ are credibly informed, That many of Our poor
 ‘ Subjects are, through Misfortunes and Want
 ‘ of Employment, reduced to great Necessity, inso-
 ‘ much as by their Labour they are not able to pro-
 ‘ vide a Maintenance for themselves and Families ;
 ‘ and if they had Means to defray their Charges of
 ‘ Passage, and other Expences incident to new Set-
 ‘ tlements, they would be glad to settle in any of
 ‘ Our Provinces in *America* ; where, by cultivating the
 ‘ Lands at present waste and desolate, they might
 ‘ not only gain a comfortable Subsistence for them-
 ‘ selves and Families ; but also strengthen Our Co-
 ‘ lonies, and increase the Trade, Navigation and
 ‘ Wealth of these Our Realms. *AND Whereas* Our
 ‘ Provinces in *North-America* have been frequently
 ‘ ravaged by *Indian* Enemies ; more especially that
 ‘ of *South-Carolina* ; which in the late War, by the
 ‘ Neighbouring Savages, was laid waste by Fire and
 ‘ Sword, and great Numbers of the *English* Inhabitants
 ‘ miserably massacred ; and Our loving Subjects who
 ‘ now inhabit there, by Reason of the Smallness of
 ‘ their Numbers, will, in Case of a new War, be ex-
 ‘ posed to the late Calamities ; inasmuch as their
 ‘ whole Southen Frontier continueth unsettled, and
 ‘ lieth open to the said Savages. *AND Whereas* We
 ‘ think it highly becoming Our Crown and Royal
 ‘ Dignity, to protect all Our loving Subjects, be-
 ‘ they never so distant from Us ; to extend Our Fa-
 ‘ therly Compassion even to the meanest and most
 ‘ infatuate of Our People, and to relieve the
 ‘ Wants of Our above mentioned poor Subjects ;
 ‘ and that it will be highly conducive for accom-
 ‘ plishing

' plishing those Ends, that a regular Colony of the
 ' said poor People be settled and established in the
 ' Southern Territories of *Carolina*. AND *Whereas*
 ' We have been well assured, That if We would be
 ' graciously pleased to erect and settle a Corporation,
 ' for the Receiving, Managing and Disposing of the
 ' Contributions of Our loving Subjects; divers Per-
 ' sons would be induced to contribute to the Pur-
 ' poses aforesaid. KNOW YE *Therefore*, That We
 ' have, for the Considerations aforesaid, and for
 ' the better and more orderly carrying on the said
 ' good Purposes, of our special Grace, certain
 ' Knowledge, and meer Motion, Willed, Ordain-
 ' ed, Constituted and Appointed, and by these
 ' Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do Will
 ' Ordain, Constitute, Declare and Grant, That Our
 ' Right Trusty and Well-beloved *John* Lord Visc.
 ' *Purcival*, of Our Kingdom of *Ireland*, Our Trusty
 ' and Well-beloved *Edward Digby*, *George Carpenter*,
 ' *James Oglethorpe*, *George Heathcote*, *Thomas Tower*,
 ' *Robert Moor*, *Robert Hucks*, *Roger Holland*, *Wil-*
 ' *liam Sloper*, *Francis Eyles*, *John Laroche*, *James*
 ' *Vernon*, *William Beletha*, Esqrs. A. M. *John Bur-*
 ' *ton*, B. D. *Richard Bundy*, A. M. *Arthur Bed-*
 ' *ford*, A. M. *Samuel Smith*, A. M. *Adam Ander-*
 ' *son* and *Thomas Coram*, Gentlemen, and such o-
 ' ther Persons as shall be elected in the Manner
 ' herein after mentioned, and their Successors to be
 ' elected in the Manner herein after directed, be, and
 ' shall be one Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed
 ' and in Name, by the Name of *The Trustees for E-*
 ' *stablishing the Colony of Georgia in America*; and
 ' them and their Successors by the same Name, We
 ' do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Suc-
 ' cessors, really and fully Make, Ordain, Constitute
 ' and Declare, to be one Body Politick in Deed and
 ' in Name for ever; and that by the same Name,
 ' they and their Successors shall and may have
 ' perpetual Succession; and that they and their
 ' Successors, by that Name, shall and may, for ever
 ' here-

hereafter, be Persons able and capable in the Law,
 to purchase, have, take, receive and enjoy, to them
 and their Successors, any Manors, Messuages,
 Lands, Tenements, Rents, Advowsons, Liber-
 ties, Privileges, Jurisdictions, Franchises, and o-
 ther Hereditaments whatsoever, lying and being in
Great-Britain, or any Part thereof, of whatsoever
 Nature, Kind or Quality, or Value they be, in
 Fee and in Perpetuity ; not exceeding the Yearly
 Value of *One Thousand Pounds*, beyond Reprises ;
 also Estates for Lives, and for Years ; and all o-
 ther manner of Goods, Chattels and Things what-
 soever they be ; for the better Settling and Sup-
 porting, and Maintaining the said Colony, and o-
 ther Uses aforesaid ; and to give, grant, let and
 demise the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tene-
 ments, Hereditaments, Goods, Chattels and Things
 whatsoever aforesaid, by Lease or Leases, for
 Term of Years, in Possession at the Time of
 granting thereof, and not in Reversion, not ex-
 ceeding the Term of *Thirty One* Years, from
 the Time of granting thereof ; on which, in case
 no Fine be taken, shall be reserved the Full ; and, in
 case a Fine be taken, shall be reserved at least a Moi-
 ety of the Value that the same shall, reasonably and
bona fide, be worth at the Time of such Demise ;
 and that they and their Successors, by the Name
 aforesaid, shall and may for ever hereafter, be Per-
 sons able, capable in the Law, to purchase, have,
 take, receive and enjoy, to them and their Succes-
 sors, any Lands, Territories, Possessions, Tenements,
 Jurisdictions, Franchises and Hereditaments what-
 soever, lying and being in *America*, of what Quan-
 tity, Quality or Value whatsoever they be, for the
 better settling and supporting, and maintaining the
 said Colony ; and that by the Name aforesaid they
 shall and may be able to sue and be sued, plead
 and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto,
 defend and be defended in all Courts and Places
 whatsoever, and before whatsoever Judges, Jus-
 tices

tices and other Officers, of Us, Our Heirs and
 Successors, in all and singular Actions, Complaints,
 Pleas, Matters, Suits and Demands, of what Kind,
 Nature or Quality soever they be; and to act and
 do all other Matters and Things in as ample Man-
 ner and Form as any other Our liege Subjects of
 this Realm of *Great-Britain*; and that they and
 their Successors, for ever hereafter, shall and
 may have a *Common Seal*, to serve for the Cau-
 ses and Busineses of them and their Successors;
 and that it shall and may be lawful for them and
 their Successors, to change, break, alter and
 make new the said Seal, from Time to Time and
 at their Pleasure, as they shall think best. AND
We do further grant, for Us, Our Heirs and Suc-
 cessors, That the said Corporation, and the Com-
 mon Council of the said Corporation herein after
 by Us appointed, may from Time to Time, and
 at all Times, meet about their Affairs when and
 where they please, and transact and carry on the
 Business of the said Corporation. *And for the bet-
 ter Execution of the Purposes aforesaid*, We do, by
 these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors,
 give and grant to the said Corporation, and their
 Successors, That they and their Successors for ever
 may, upon the *third Thursday* in the Month of *March*
 yearly, meet at some convenient Place to be ap-
 pointed by the said Corporation, or major Part of
 them who shall be present at any Meeting of the said
 Corporation, to be had for the appointing of the
 said Place; and that they, or *two Thirds* of
 such of them that shall be present at such yearly
 Meeting, and at no other Meeting of the said
 Corporation, between the Hours of *Ten* in the
 Morning and *Four* in the Afternoon of the same
 Day, chuse and elect such Person or Persons to
 be Members of the said Corporation, as they
 shall think beneficial to the good Designs of the
 said Corporation. *And Our further Will and
 Pleasure*

Pleasure is, That if it shall happen that any Persons herein after by Us appointed as the Common Council of the said Corporation, or any other Persons to be elected or admitted Members of the said Common Council in the Manner hereafter directed, shall die, or shall by Writing under his and their Hands respectively resign his or their Office or Offices of Common Council Man or Common Council Men ; the said Corporation, or the major Part of such of them, as shall be present, shall and may at such Meeting, on the said *third Thursday in March* Yearly, in Manner as aforesaid, next after such Death or Resignation, and at no other Meeting of the said Corporation, into the Room or Place of such Person or Persons so dead or so resigning, elect and chuse one or more such Person or Persons, being Members of the said Corporation, as to them shall seem meet : *AND Our Will is,* That all and every the Person or Persons which shall from Time to Time hereafter be elected Common Council Men of the said Corporation as aforesaid, do and shall, before he or they act as Common Council Men of the said Corporation, take an Oath for the faithful and due Execution of their Office ; which Oath the President of the said Corporation for the Time being, is hereby authorized and required to administer to such Person or Persons elected as aforesaid. *AND Our Will and Pleasure is,* That the first President of the said Corporation is and shall be Our Trusty and Well-beloved the said *John Lord Viscount Purcival* ; and that the said President shall, within *Thirty* Days after the passing this CHARTER, cause a Summons to be issued to the several Members of the said Corporation herein particularly named, to meet at such Time and Place as he shall appoint, to consult about and transact the Busineses of the said Corporation. *AND Our Will and Pleasure is, and We,* by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *grant, ordain, and direct,* That the Com-
mon

' mon Council of this Corporation shall consist of
 ' *Fifteen* in Number ; and We do, by these Presents,
 ' nominate, constitute and appoint Our Right Trusty
 ' and Well-beloved *John Lord Viscount Purcival*,
 ' Our Trusty and Beloved *Edward Digby*, *George*
 ' *Carpenter*, *James Oglethorpe*, *George Heathcote*,
 ' *Thomas Laroche*, *James Vernon*, *William Beletta*,
 ' Esqrs. and *Stephen Hales* Master of Arts, to be
 ' the Common Council of the said Corporation, to
 ' continue in the said Office during their good Beha-
 ' viour. AND Whereas it is Our Royal Intention,
 ' That the Members of the said Corporation should
 ' be increased by Election, as soon as conveniently
 ' may be, to a greater Number than is hereby no-
 ' minated ; Our further Will and Pleasure is, and We
 ' do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, ordain
 ' and direct, That from the Time of such Increase of
 ' the Members of the said Corporation, the Number
 ' of the Common Council shall be increased to *Twen-*
 ' *ty four* ; and that, the same Assembly at which
 ' such additional Members of the said Corporation
 ' shall be chosen, there shall likewise be elected, in
 ' the Manner herein before directed for the Election
 ' of Common Council Men, *Nine* Persons to be the
 ' said Common Council Men, and to make up the
 ' Number, *Twenty four*. AND Our further Will and
 ' Pleasure is, That Our Trusty and Well-beloved
 ' *Edward Digby*, Esq; shall be the first Chairman of
 ' the Common Council of the said Corporation ; and
 ' that the said Lord Viscount *Purcival* shall be and
 ' continue President of the said Corporation ; and
 ' that the said *Edward Digby* shall be and continue
 ' Chairman of the Common Council of the said Cor-
 ' poration respectively, until the Meeting which
 ' shall be had next and immediately after the first
 ' Meeting of the said Corporation, or of the Com-
 ' mon Council of the said Corporation respectively,
 ' and no longer : At which said second Meeting,
 ' and every other subsequent and future Meeting
 ' of the said Corporation, or of the Common Coun-
 ' cil

cil of the said Corporation respectively, in order
 to preserve an indifferent Rotation of the several
 Offices of President of the Corporation, and
 of Chairman of the Common Council of the
 said Corporation ; *We do direct and ordain*, That
 all and every the Person and Persons, Members of
 the said Common Council for the Time being,
 and no other, being present at such Meetings,
 shall severally and respectively, in their Turns,
 preside at the Meetings which shall from Time
 to Time be held of the said Corporation, or of the
 Common Council of the said Corporation respectively :
 And in case any Doubt or Question shall
 at any Time arise touching or concerning the
 Right of any Member of the said Common Council
 to preside, at any Meeting of the said Corporation,
 or at the Common Council of the said Corporation,
 the same shall respectively be determined by
 the major Part of the said Corporation, or of the
 Common Council of the said Corporation respectively,
 who shall be present at such Meeting.
Provided always, That no Member of the said Common
 Council having served in the Offices of *President*
of the said Corporation, or of *Chairman of the*
Common Council of the said Corporation, shall be capable
 of being or of serving as President or Chairman
 at any Meeting of the said Corporation, or
 Common Council of the said Corporation, next
 and immediately ensuing that in which he so served
 as President of the said Corporation, or Chairman
 of the said Common Council of the said Corporation
 respectively ; unless it shall so happen, that at any
 such Meeting of the said Corporation there shall
 not be any other Member of the said Common
 Council present. *AND Our Will and Pleasure*
is, That at all and every of the Meetings of the
 said Corporation, or of the Common Council of the
 said Corporation, the President or Chairman for
 the Time being, shall have a Voice and shall vote
 and shall act as a Member of the Corporation, or

of the Common Council of the said Corporation,
 at such Meeting; and in case of any Equality of
 Votes, the said President or Chairman for the Time
 being, shall have a Casting Vote. *AND Our fur-*
ther Will and Pleasure is, That no President of the
 said Corporation, or Chairman of the Common
 Council of the said Corporation, or Member of the
 said Common Council or Corporation, by Us by
 these Presents appointed, or hereafter from Time
 to Time to be elected and appointed in manner a-
 foresaid, shall have, take or receive, directly or in-
 directly, any Salary, Fee, Perquisite, Benefit or
 Profit whatsoever, for or by Reason of his or their
 serving the said Corporation, or Common Coun-
 cil of the said Corporation, or President, Chair-
 man or Common Council Man, or as being a Mem-
 ber of the said Corporation. *AND Our Will and*
Pleasure is, That the said herein before appointed
 President, Chairman or Common Council Men, be-
 fore he and they act respectively as such, shall se-
 verally take an Oath for the faithful and due Ex-
 ecution of their Trust, to be administred to the
 President by the *Chief Baron of Our Court of Ex-*
chequer, for the Time being, and by the President
 of the said Corporation to the rest of the Common
 Council, who are hereby authorized severally and re-
 spectively, to administer the same. *AND Our Will and*
Pleasure is, That all and every Person and Persons who
 shall have, in his or their own Name or Names, or
 in the Name or Names of any Person or Persons in
 Trust for him or them, or for his or their Benefit,
 any Office, Place or Employment of Profit, un-
 der the said Corporation, shall be incapable of be-
 ing elected a Member of the said Corporation; and
 if any Member of the said Corporation, during
 such Time as he shall continue a Member thereof,
 shall in his own Name, or in the Name of any
 Person or Persons in Trust for him, or for his Be-
 nefit, have, hold, exercise, accept, possess or enjoy
 any Office, Place or Employment of Profit under
 the

the said Corporation, or under the Common Council of the said Corporation; such Member shall from the Time of his having, holding, exercising, accepting, possessing and enjoying such Office, Place and Employment of Profit, cease to be a Member of the said Corporation. *AND We do,* for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *grant* unto the said Corporation and their Successors, That they and their Successors, or the major Part of such of them as shall be present at any Meeting of the said Corporation, conven'd and assembled for that Purpose by a convenient Notice thereof, shall have Power from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter, to authorize and appoint such Persons as they shall think fit, to take Subscriptions, and to gather and collect such Monies as shall be by any Person or Persons contributed for the Purposes aforesaid, and shall and may revoke and make void such Authorities and Appointments as often as they shall see Cause so to do. *AND We do hereby,* for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *ordain and direct,* That the said Corporation every Year lay an Account in Writing before the *Chancellor or Speaker or Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal of Great-Britain,* of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the *Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench,* the *Master of the Rolls,* the *Chief Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas,* and the *Chief Baron of the Exchequer,* of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the Time being, or any *Two* of them, of all Monies and Effects by them received or expended for the carrying on the good Purposes aforesaid. *AND We do hereby,* for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *give and grant,* unto the said Corporation and their Successors, full Power and Authority to constitute, ordain and make such and so many *By-Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances,* as to them or the greater Part of them, at their General Meeting for that Purpose, shall seem necessary and convenient for the well Ordering and Governing of the said Corpora-

tion, and the said *By-Laws, Constitutions, Orders*
 and *Ordinances*, or any of them, to alter and annul
 as they or the major Part of them then present shall
 see requisite ; and in and by such *By-Laws, Rules,*
Orders and *Ordinances*, to set, impose and inflict
 reasonable Pains and Penalties upon any Offender
 or Offenders who shall transgress, break or violate
 the said *By-Laws, Constitutions, Orders* and *Ordi-*
nances, so made as aforesaid, and to mitigate the
 same as they or the major Part of them then pre-
 sent shall think convenient ; which said Pains and
 Penalties shall and may be levied, sued for, taken,
 retained and recovered by the said Corporation and
 their Successors, by their Officers and Servants from
 Time to Time to be appointed for that Purpose, by
 Action of Debt, or by any other lawful Ways or
 Means, to the Use and Behoof of the said Corpo-
 ration and their Successors ; all and singular which
By-Laws, Constitutions, Orders and *Ordinances* so as
 aforesaid to be made, WE WILL, shall be duly
 observed and kept, under the Pains and Penalties
 therein to be contained ; so always, as the said *By-*
Laws, Constitutions, Orders and *Ordinances, Pains*
 and *Penalties*, from Time to Time to be made and
 imposed, be reasonable, and not contrary or repug-
 nant to the *Laws* or *Statutes* of this Our Realm ;
 and that such *By-Laws, Constitutions* and *Ordinan-*
ces, Pains and *Penalties*, from Time to Time to be
 made and imposed ; and any *Repeal* or *Alteration*
 thereof, or any of them, be likewise agreed to, be
 established and confirmed by the said General Meet-
 ing of the said Corporation, to be held and kept
 next after the same shall be respectively made.
 AND *WHEREAS* the said Corporation intend to set-
 tle a Colony, and to make an Habitation and Planta-
 tion in that Part of Our Province of *South-Carolina* in
America, herein after described ; *KNOW YE, That,*
We, greatly desiring the happy Success of the said
 Corporation, for their further Encouragement in ac-
 complishing so excellent a Work, Have, of Our
 fore-

'foreſaid Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Moti-
 on, *Given and Granted*, and by theſe Preſents, for Us,
 Our Heirs and Succeſſors, *do Give and Grant* to the
 ſaid Corporation and their Succeſſors, the Reſervati-
 on, Limitation and Declaration hereafter expreſſed,
Seven undivided Parts, the Whole in *Eight equal Parts*
 to be divided, of all thoſe Lands, Countries, and
 Territories, ſituate, lying and being, in that Part of
South-Carolina, in *America*, which lies from the
 moſt Northern Part of a Stream or River there,
 commonly called *The Savannah*, all along the Sea-
 Coast to the Southward, unto the moſt Southern
 Stream of a certain other great Water or River,
 called *The Alatamaha*, and Weſterly from the
 Heads of the ſaid Rivers reſpectively in direct
 Lines to the *South-Seas*; and all that Share, Cir-
 cuit, and Precinct of Land, within the ſaid Boun-
 daries, with the Iſlands on the Sea lying oppoſite to
 the Eaſtern Coast of the ſaid Lands, within *Twenty*
 Leagues of the ſame, which are not inhabited al-
 ready, or ſettled by any Authority derived from the
 Crown of *Great-Britain*, together with all the
 Soils, Grounds, Havens, Ports, Gulfs and Bays,
 Mines, as well Royal Mines of Gold and Silver,
 as other Minerals, precious Stones, Quarries, Woods,
 Rivers, Waters, Fiſhings, as well Royal Fiſhings
 of Whale and Sturgeon, as other Fiſhings, Pearls,
 Commodities, Jurifdictions, Royalties, Franchiſes,
 Privileges and Pre-eminencies, within the ſaid
 Frontiers and Precincts thereof, and thereunto in
 any Sort belonging or appertaining, and which We
 by Our *Letters Patents* may or can grant; and in
 as ample Manner and Sort as We may, or any Our
 Royal Progenitors have hitherto granted to any
 Company, Body Politick or Corporate, or to any
 Adventurer or Adventurers, Undertaker or Un-
 dertakers of any Discoveries, Plantations or Traffick
 of, in, or unto any Foreign Parts whatſoever, and
 in as legal and ample Manner, as if the ſame were
 herein particularly mentioned and expreſſed: *To*
have

have, hold, possess and enjoy, the said Seven undivided
 Parts, the Whole into Eight equal Parts, to be
 divided as aforesaid, of all and singular the Lands,
 Countries and Territories, with all and singular
 other the Premises herein before by these Presents
 granted, or mentioned or intended to be granted to
 them the said Corporation and their Successors,
 for ever, for the better Support of the said Colony ;
 to be holden of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, as
 of Our Honour of Hampton-Court, in Our County
 of Middlesex, in free and common Soccage, and
 not in Capite ; Yielding and Paying there-for, to
 Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Yearly for ever,
 the Sum of Four Shillings for every Hundred Acres
 of the said Lands which the said Corporation shall
 grant, demise, plant or settle ; the said Payment
 not to commence, or to be made, until Ten Years
 after such Grant, Demise, Planting or Settling, and
 to be answered and paid to Us, Our Heirs and
 Successors, in such Manner, and in such Species of
 Money or Notes, as shall be current in Payment by
 Proclamation, from Time to Time, in Our said
 Province of South-Carolina ; all which Lands, Coun-
 tries, Territories and Premises hereby granted, or
 mentioned and intended to be granted, We do, by
 these Presents, make, erect and create, One in-
 dependant and separate Province by the Name
 of GEORGIA, by which Name, WE WILL, the
 same henceforth be called ; and that all and every
 Person or Persons who shall at any Time hereafter
 inhabit or reside within Our said Province, shall be
 and are hereby declared to be free, and shall not
 be subject to or be bound to obey any Laws, Or-
 ders, Statutes or Constitutions which have been
 heretofore made, ordered and enacted, or which
 hereafter shall be made, ordered or enacted by, for,
 or as the Laws, Orders, Statutes or Constitutions
 of Our said Province of South-Carolina (save and
 except only the Command in Chief of the Militia
 of our said Province of Georgia, to Our Gover-
 nor

nor for the Time being of *South-Carolina*, in Man-
 ner hereafter declared) but shall be subject to and
 bound to obey such Laws, Orders, Statutes and
 Constitutions as shall from Time to Time be made,
 ordered and enacted, for the better Government of
 the said Province of *Georgia*, in the Manner here-
 after declared. AND *We do hereby*, for Us, Our
 Heirs and Successors, *ordain, will and establish*, That
 for and during the Term of *Twenty-one* Years, to
 commence from the Date of these our *Letters Pa-*
tents, the said Corporation assembled for that Pur-
 pose, shall and may form and prepare *Laws, Sta-*
tutes and *Ordinances*, fit and necessary for and con-
 cerning the Government of the said Colony, and
 not repugnant to the *Laws* and *Statutes* of *En-*
gland, and the same shall and may present, under
 their *Common Seal*, to Us, Our Heirs and Succes-
 sors, in Our or Their Privy Council, for Our
 or Their Approbation or Disallowance; and the
 said *Laws, Statutes* and *Ordinances* being approved
 of by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, in Our or Their
 Privy Council, shall from thenceforth be in full
 Force and Virtue within Our said Province *Georgia*.
 AND *FORASMUCH* as the good and prosperous
 Success of the said Colony cannot but chiefly de-
 pend, next under the Blessing of GOD and the
 Support of Our Royal Authority, upon the provi-
 dent and good Direction of the whole Enterprize;
 and that it will be too great a Burthen upon all
 the Members of the said Corporation, to be
 convened so often as may be requisite to hold
 Meetings for the Settling, Supporting, Order-
 ing and Maintaining the said Colony: *There-*
fore We do will, ordain and establish, That the
 said Common Council for the Time being, of
 the said Corporation, being assembled for that
 Purpose, or the major Part of them, shall from
 Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter,
 have full Power and Authority to dispose of, ex-
 tend and apply all the Monies and Effects belong-
 ing

ing to the said Corporation, in such Manner and
 Ways, and by such Expences as they shall think
 best to conduce to the carrying on and effecting the
 good Purposes herein mentioned and intended :
And also, shall have full Power, in the Name and
 on the Account of the said Corporation, and with
 and under their *Common Seal*, to enter under any
 Covenants or Contracts for carrying on and effect-
 ing the Purposes aforesaid. *AND Our farther Will*
and Pleasure is, That the said Common Council
 for the Time being, or the major Part of such
 Common Council, which shall be present and as-
 sembled for that Purpose, from Time to Time,
 and at all Times hereafter, shall and may nominate,
 constitute and appoint, a Treasurer or Treasurers,
 Secretary or Secretaries, and such other Officers,
 Ministers and Servants of the said Corporation,
 as to them, or the major Part of them as shall be
 present, shall seem proper or requisite, for the good
 Management of their Affairs ; *and* at their Will
 and Pleasure to displace, remove, and put out,
 such Treasurer or Treasurers, Secretary or Secreta-
 ries, and all such other Officers, Ministers and Ser-
 vants, as often as they shall think fit so to do, and
 others in the Room, Office, Place, or Station of him
 or them so displaced, removed or put out, to nomi-
 nate, constitute and appoint ; and shall and may de-
 termine and appoint such reasonable Salaries, Per-
 quisites, and other Rewards for their Labour, or
 Service of such Officers, Servants and Persons, as to
 the said Common Council shall seem meet ; and
 all such Officers, Servants and Persons shall, be-
 fore the acting their respective Offices, take an
 Oath, to be to them administred by the Chairman
 for the Time being of the said Common Council
 of the said Corporation, who is hereby authorized
 to administer the same, for the faithful and due
 Execution of their respective Offices and Places,
AND Our Will and Pleasure is, That all such
 Person and Persons, who shall from Time to Time
 be

be chosen or appointed Treasurer or Treasurers,
 Secretary or Secretaries of the said Corporation, in
 Manner herein after directed, shall, during such
 Times as they shall serve in the said Offices respec-
 tively, be incapable of being a Member of the
 said Corporation. *And we do further*, of Our spe-
 cial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion,
 for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *grant*, by
 these Presents, to the said Corporation and their
 Successors, That it shall be lawful for them and
 their Officers or Agents, at all Times hereafter,
 to transport and convey out of Our Realm of
Great-Britain, or any other Our Dominions, into
 the said Province of *Georgia*, to be there settled,
 and so many of Our loving Subjects, or any Fo-
 reigners that are willing to become Our Subjects,
 and live under Our Allegiance in the said Colony,
 as shall be willing to go to inhabit or reside there,
 with sufficient Shipping, Armour, Weapons,
 Powder, Shot, Ordnance, Munition, Victuals,
 Merchandize and Wares, as are esteem'd by the
wild People, Cloathing, Implements, Furniture,
 Cattle, Horses, Mares, and all other Things ne-
 cessary for the said Colony, and for the Use and
 Defence, and Trade with the People there, and in
 passing and returning to and from the same. *Also*
We do, for Our Selves and Successors, *declare*, by
 these Presents, That all and every the Persons
 which shall happen to be born within the said Pro-
 vince, and every of their Children and Posterity,
 shall have and enjoy all *Liberties, Franchises* and
Immunities of *Free Denizons* and *Natural Born Sub-*
jects, within any of Our Dominions, to all Intents
 and Purposes, as if abiding and born within this
 Our Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, or any other Do-
 minion. *AND* for the greater Ease and Encou-
 ragement of Our loving Subjects, and such others
 as shall come to inhabit in Our said Colony, *We do*,
 by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Succes-
 sors, *grant, establish and ordain*, That for ever here-
 F after,

after, there shall be a LIBERTY OF CON-
 SCIENCE allowed in the *Worship of GOD*, to all
 Persons inhabiting, or which shall inhabit, or be
 resident, within Our said Province, and that all
 such Persons, except *Papists*, shall have a *free Ex-*
ercise of Religion; so they be contented with the
 quiet and peaceable Enjoyment of the same, not
 giving Offence or Scandal to the Government.
 AND Our farther Will and Pleasure is, and We do
 hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, declare
 and grant, That it shall and may be lawful for the
 said Common Council, or the major Part of them
 assembled for that Purpose, in the Name of the
 Corporation, and under the *Common Seal*, to di-
 stribute, convey, assign, and set over such particu-
 lar Portions of Lands, Tenements and Heredita-
 ments, by these Presents granted to the said Cor-
 poration, unto such of Our loving Subjects Natural-
 ly born, or Denizons, or others, that shall be willing
 to become Our Subjects, and live under Our Al-
 legiance in the said Colony, upon *such Terms*, and
 for *such Estates*, and upon *such Rents, Reservations,*
 and *Conditions*, as the same may be lawfully grant-
 ed, and as to the said Common Council, or the
 major Part of them so present, shall seem fit and
 proper. *Provided always*, That no Grants shall
 be made of any Part of the said Lands unto any
 Person, being a *Member of the said Corporation*, or
 to any other Person in Trust, for the Benefit of
 any *Member of the said Corporation*; and that no
 Person having any Estate or Interest in Law or
 Equity in any Part of the said Lands, shall be ca-
 pable of being a *Member of the said Corporation*,
 during the Continuance of such Estate or Interest.
Provided also, That no greater Quantity of Lands
 be granted, either entirely or in Parcels, to, or for
 the Use, or in Trust for any one Person, than
Five Hundred Acres; and that all Grants made
 contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof,
 shall be absolutely null and void. AND We do
 hereby

hereby grant and ordain, That such Person or Persons for the Time being, as shall be thereunto appointed by the said Corporation, shall and may at all Times, and from Time to Time hereafter, have full Power and Authority to administer and give *the Oaths* appointed by an *Act of Parliament* made in the First Year of the Reign of Our late Royal Father, to be taken instead of *the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy*; and also *the Oath of Abjuration*, to all and every Person or Persons, which shall at any Time be inhabiting or residing within Our said Colony; and in like Cases to administer *the solemn Affirmation* to any of the Persons commonly called *Quakers*, in such Manner as by the Laws of Our Realm of *Great-Britain* the same may be administred. AND *We do*, of our further Grace, certain Knowledge and meer Motion, grant, establish, and ordain, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, That the said Corporation and their Successors, shall have full Power and Authority, for and during the Term of *Twenty One* Years, to commence from the Date of these Our *Letters Patents*, to erect and constitute *Judicatures and Courts of Record*, or other Courts, to be held in the Name of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the Hearing and Determining of all Manner of Crimes, Offences, Pleas, Processes, Complaints, Actions, Matters, Causes and Things whatsoever, arising or happening within the said Province of *Georgia*, or between Persons of *Georgia*; whether the same be *criminal* or *civil*, and whether the said Crimes be *capital* or *not capital*, and whether the said Pleas be *real*, *personal*, or *mixed*; and for Awarding and Making out Executions thereupon; To which Courts and Judicatures, *We do hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant full Power and Authority, from Time to Time, to administer Oaths for the Discovery of Truth, in any Matter in Controversy, or depending before them, or the *solemn Affirmation* to any of

the Persons commonly called *Quakers*, in such
 Manner as by the Laws of our Realm of *Great-*
Britain the same may be administred. AND Our
further Will and Pleasure is, That the said Corpo-
 ration, and their Successors, do from Time to
 Time, and at all Times hereafter, Register, or
 cause to be Registered all such Leases, Grants,
 Plantings, Conveyances, Settlements and Improve-
 ments whatsoever, as shall at any Time hereafter
 be made, by, or in the Name of the said Corpo-
 ration, of any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments,
 within the said Province ; and shall Yearly send and
 transmit, or cause to be sent or transmitted, au-
 thentick Accounts of such Leases, Grants, Convey-
 ances, Settlements and Improvements respectively,
 unto *the Auditor of the Plantations* for the Time
 being, or *his Deputy*, and also to Our Surveyor for
 the Time being of Our said Province of *South-Caro-*
lina, to whom *We do hereby grant* full Power and
 Authority from Time to Time, as often as
 Need shall require, to inspect and survey such
 of the said Lands and Premises as shall be de-
 mised, granted and settled, as aforesaid, which
 said Survey and Inspection, *We do hereby declare*,
 to be intended to ascertain the *Quit-Rents* which
 shall from Time to Time become due to Us,
 Our Heirs and Successors, according to the Refer-
 vations herein before mentioned, and for no o-
 ther Purposes whatsoever ; *hereby, for Us, Our*
Heirs and Successors ; strictly enjoining and com-
manding, That neither Our or Their Surveyor,
 or any Person whatsoever, under the Pretext
 and Colour of Making the said Survey or Inspec-
 tion, shall take, demand, or receive, any Gra-
 tuity, Fee or Reward, of, or from, any Per-
 son or Persons, inhabiting in the said Colony,
 or from the said Corporation, or Common Coun-
 cil of the same, on the Pain of Forfeiture of the
 said Office or Offices, and incurring Our high-
 est Displeasure. *Provided always, and Our fur-*
ther

‘ *ther Will and Pleasure is, That all Leases, Grants*
 ‘ and Conveyances, to be made by, or in the
 ‘ Name of the said Corporation, of any Lands
 ‘ within the said Province, or a Memorial con-
 ‘ taining the Substance and Effect thereof, shall
 ‘ be registered with *the Auditor of the said Planta-*
 ‘ *tions*, of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, within
 ‘ the Space of One Year, to be computed from
 ‘ the Date thereof, otherwise the same shall be void.
 ‘ AND Our further Will and Pleasure is, That the
 ‘ Rents, Issues, and all other Profits, which shall
 ‘ at any Time hereafter come to the said Corpo-
 ‘ ration, or the major Part of them, which shall
 ‘ be present at any Meeting for that Purpose assem-
 ‘ bled, shall think will most improve and enlarge
 ‘ the said Colony, and best answer the good Pur-
 ‘ poses herein before mentioned, and for defraying
 ‘ all other Charges about the same. AND Our Will
 ‘ and Pleasure is, That the said Corporation, and
 ‘ their Successors, shall, from Time to Time,
 ‘ give in to one of *the Principal Secretaries of State*,
 ‘ and to *the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations*,
 ‘ Accounts of the Progresses of the said Colony.
 ‘ AND Our Will and Pleasure is, That no Act done
 ‘ at any Meeting of the said Common Council of
 ‘ the said Corporation, shall be effectual and valid,
 ‘ unless *Eight* Members, at least, of the said Com-
 ‘ mon Council, including the Member who shall
 ‘ serve as Chairman at the said Meeting, be pre-
 ‘ sent, and the major Part of them consenting there-
 ‘ unto. AND Our Will and Pleasure is, That the
 ‘ Common Council of the said Corporation for
 ‘ the Time being, or the major Part of them,
 ‘ who shall be present, being assembled for that
 ‘ Purpose, shall, from Time to Time, for, and
 ‘ during, and unto the full End and Expiration of
 ‘ *Twenty One Years*, to commence from the Date
 ‘ of these Our *Letters Patents*, have full Power
 ‘ and Authority to nominate, make, constitute,
 ‘ commission, ordain and appoint, by such Name
 ‘ or

or Names, Stile or Stiles, as to them shall seem
 meet and fitting, all and singular such Gover-
 nors, Judges, Magistrates, Ministers and Offi-
 cers, Civil and Military, both by Sea and Land,
 within the said Districts, as shall by them be
 thought fit and needful to be made or used for
 the said Government of the said Colony ; *save al-*
ways, and except such Officers only, as shall by
 Us, Our Heirs and Successors, be from Time to
 Time constituted and appointed, for the Mana-
 ging and Collecting and Receiving such *Revenues*,
 as shall from Time arise within the said Province
 of *Georgia*, and become due to Us, Our Heirs
 and Successors. *Provided always, and it is Our*
Will and Pleasure, That every Governor of the
 said Province of *Georgia*, to be appointed by the
 Common Council of the said Corporation, before
 he shall enter upon, or execute the said Office of
 Governor, shall be approved by Us, Our Heirs
 or Successors, and shall take such Oaths, and
 shall qualify himself in such Manner in all Re-
 spects, as any Governor or Commander in Chief
 of any of Our Colonies or Plantations, in *America*,
 are by Law required to do ; and shall give good
 and sufficient Security for observing the several
 Acts of Parliament relating to *Trade and Navi-*
gation ; and to observe and obey all Instructions
 that shall be sent to him by Us, Our Heirs and
 Successors, or any acting under Our or Their Au-
 thority, pursuant to the said Acts, or any of
 them. AND *We do*, by these Presents, for Us,
 Our Heirs and Successors, *will, grant and ordain*,
 That the said Corporation, and their Successors,
 shall have full Power, for, and during, and un-
 til the full End and Term of *Twenty One Years*,
 to commence from the Date of these Our *Letters*
Patents, by any Commander, or other Officer or
 Officers by them for that Purpose, from Time to
 Time appointed, to train, instruct, exercise and
 govern, a Militia, for the special Defence and
 Safety

‘ Safety of Our said Colony, to assemble in Martial-
 ‘ Array the Inhabitants of the said Colony, and to
 ‘ lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter,
 ‘ expulse, repel, resist and pursue, by Force of Arms,
 ‘ as well by Sea as by Land, within or with-
 ‘ out the Limits of Our said Colony ; and also to
 ‘ kill, slay and destroy, and conquer, by all fight-
 ‘ ing Ways, Enterprizes and Means whatsoever,
 ‘ all and every such Person or Persons, as shall at
 ‘ any Time hereafter, in any hostile Manner, at-
 ‘ tempt or enterprize the Destruction, Invasion,
 ‘ Detriment, or Annoyance, of Our said Colony ;
 ‘ and to use and exercise the Martial-Law in Time
 ‘ of actual War and Invasion, or Rebellion, in such
 ‘ Cases where by Law the same may be used or ex-
 ‘ exercised ; and also from Time to Time to erect
 ‘ Forts, and fortify any Place or Places within Our
 ‘ said Colony, and the same to furnish with all ne-
 ‘ cessary Ammunition, Provisions, and Stores of
 ‘ War, for Offence and Defence, and so commit,
 ‘ from Time to Time, the Custody or Govern-
 ‘ ment of the same, to such Person or Persons as
 ‘ to them shall seem meet ; and the said Forts and
 ‘ Fortifications to demolish at their Pleasure ; and
 ‘ to take and surprize, by all Ways and Means,
 ‘ all and every such Person or Persons, with their
 ‘ Ship, Arms, Ammunition and other Goods, as
 ‘ shall in an hostile Manner invade, or attempt
 ‘ the Invading, Conquering or Annoying of Our
 ‘ said Colony. *AND Our Will and Pleasure is, and*
 ‘ *We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Succes-*
 ‘ *sors, declare and grant,* That the Governor and
 ‘ Commander in Chief of the Province of *South-*
 ‘ *Carolina,* of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for
 ‘ the Time being, shall, at all Times hereafter,
 ‘ have the chief Command of the Militia of Our
 ‘ said Province hereby erected and established ; and
 ‘ that such Militia shall observe and obey all Or-
 ‘ ders and Directions that shall from Time to Time
 ‘ be given or sent to them, by the said Gover-
 ‘ nor

nor or Commander in Chief, any Thing in
 these Presents before contained, to the Contrary
 hereof, in any wise notwithstanding. *And, of*
 Our more special Grace, certain Knowledge and
 meer Motion, *We have given and granted, and*
 by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Suc-
 cessors, *do give and grant* unto the said Corpo-
 ration, and their Successors, full Power and Au-
 thority to import and export their Goods, at, and
 from any Port or Ports, that shall be appointed
 by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, within the
 said Province of *Georgia* for that Purpose, with-
 out being obliged to touch at any other Port in
South-Carolina. *And We do, by these Presents,*
 for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *will and de-*
clare, That from and after the Determination
 of the said Term of *One and Twenty* Years, such
Form of Government and Method of making Laws,
Statutes and Ordinances, for the better Governing
and Ordering the said Province of Georgia, and
the Inhabitants thereof, shall be established and ob-
 served within the same, as We, Our Heirs and
 Successors, shall hereafter ordain and appoint, and
 shall be agreeable to Law; and that, from and
 after the Determination of the said Term of *One*
and Twenty Years, the Governor of Our said
 Province of *Georgia*, and all Officers Civil and
 Military within the same, shall from Time to
 Time be nominated, constituted, and appoint-
 ed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors. *AND*
LASTLY We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and
 Successors, *grant* unto the said Corporation, and
 their Successors, That these Our *Letters Patents,*
 or the Enrolments or Exemplification thereof, shall
 be in, and by all Things, good, firm, valid, suffi-
 cient, and effectual in the Law, according to the
 true Intent and Meaning thereof, and shall be ta-
 ken, construed, and adjudged, in all Courts,
 and elsewhere, in the most favourable and bene-
 ficial Sense, and for the best Advantage of the
 said

* said Corporation and their Successors, any Omis-
 * sion, Imperfection, Defect, Matter or Cause or
 * Thing whatsoever to the Contrary in any wise
 * notwithstanding. *IN WITNESS We have caus-*
 * *ed these Our Letters to be made Patents, Wit-*
 * *ness Our Self at Westminster, the Ninth Day*
 * *of June, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.*

By Writ of Privy Seal.

COOKS.

The gracious Purposes and ample Privileges,
 contain'd in the foregoing CHARTER, are so
 obvious to every Reader, that we need only say,
 they were suitable to a most generous and humane
British Monarch; and had the Settlement of the
 Colony of *Georgia* been carried on conformable
 thereto, and no other Restrictions or Reservations
 made, than what are therein mentioned; then would
 the Colony, at this Time, have been in a flourish-
 ing Condition, answerable to all those glorious
 Ends that were proposed and expected from it:
 But on the Contrary, Laws and Restrictions being
 made, such as were never heard of in any *British*
Settlement, the Colony is brought to the present
 melancholy Situation. But we shall say no more
 at present on this Head, than what Mr. Oglethorpe
 said in Parliament relating to the Charitable Corpo-
 ration, viz * *The better the Design was, the more*
those deserve to be punished who have disappointed the
Publick of Reaping the Benefits that might have accrued
from it.

Inhabitants of all sorts, *Roman Catholics* only
 excepted, from all Parts of the World, were in-
 vited to possess this *promised Land*; and large
 Sums of Money from the Parliament, as well as
 Contributions from private and publick Charity,
 were collected; the Country was laid out as an

* *Vide Lond. Mag. p. 379.*

Earthly Paradise, the Soil far surpassing that of *England*; the Air healthy, always serene, pleasant and temperate, never subject to excessive Heat or Cold, nor to sudden Changes.

It was particularly set forth, and with a Shew of Reason enough, that this proposed Settlement could not fail of Succeeding, when the Nation was so *bountiful*; the King so *gracious*; || the Trustees so *disinterested* and *honourable*, who had, for the Benefit of Mankind, given up that Ease and Indolence to which they were entitled by their Fortunes and the too prevalent Custom of their Native Country; and withal, being able, by seeing the Mistakes and Failures of other Colonies, both to avoid and rectify them; and lastly, the universal Report of Mr. Oglethorpe's matchless *Humanity* and *Generosity*, who was to conduct the first Embarkation, and who was, in all Appearance, to undergo the greatest Hardships, without any other View than to succour the Distress'd; and, despising Interest or Riches, was to venture his Life, his All, in establishing the intended Settlement. *Glorious Presages* of the future Happiness of that Colony! *Irresistible Temptations* to those, whose Genius or Circumstances led them to leave their Native Country!

No Wonder then, that great Numbers of poor Subjects, who lay under a Cloud of Misfortunes, embraced the Opportunity of once more tasting Liberty and Happiness; that *Jews*, attracted by the Temptation of Inheritances, flock'd over; that *Germans*, oppress'd and dissatisfied at Home, willingly join'd in the Adventure, some as Settlers, and others as Servants to the Trustees; and lastly, that great Numbers of Gentlemen of some Stock and Fortune, willingly expended Part of the same, in purchasing Servants, Tools, Commodities and

|| *Vide* a Pamphlet, entitled, *A new and accurate Account of the Provinces of South-Carolina and Georgia.*

other Necessaries, to *intitle* them to such respective Proportions of Land, as the Trustees had thought proper to determine, and such Liberties and Properties as they had Reason to expect from his Majesty's *most gracious Charter*: But how much they were all disappointed, the Sequel will shew. The *First* Thing that was done, was the Circumscribing the Rights and Titles given by his Majesty, and making many other various Restrictions, Services and Conditions, impossible for any human Person to perform; a few of which we shall here enumerate: In the first Place, there was an excessive *Quit-Rent* laid upon the Land, being a great Deal more than his Majesty's Subjects in the other *British Colonies* pay, *viz.* *Twenty Shillings Sterling* for every *Hundred Acres*, to be paid yearly; and if it, or any Part thereof, should be behind and unpaid by the Space of *six* Calendar Months next after any Day of Payment on which the same became due, then the Land was forfeited and return'd to the Trustees; as it likewise did upon Failure in any of the following Conditions, *viz.* *One Thousand* Mulberry Trees always to be growing on every *Hundred Acres*; No Partnership or Company to be enter'd into for making Pot-Ash; Not to assign or transfer the Land, or any Part or Parcel thereof, or any Estate or Interest in the same, for any Term of Years; Not to hire, keep, lodge, board or employ, within the Limits of the Province, any Black or Negro; and if the Person holding Land should die without Issue Male, or his Heirs at any Time should die without Issue Male, in that Case likewise, the whole Land was forfeited and reverted to the Trustees; and if any Part or Parcel of any of the *Five Hundred Acre* Tracts should remain not cultivated, clear'd, planted and improved, after the Space of *Eighteen* Years, such Part to return to the Trustees. These were the chief Restrictions in all the Grants of Lands, which ap-

pear'd very hard even to Strangers, who had not yet felt them, and who were ignorant of the Climate and Nature of the Place; but when any one complained of the Hardships of them, to palliate the Matter, it was given out, that Negroes were entirely useless and unprofitable, Wine, Silk, Olives, Gardens and Manufacture for Women and Children, were the intended Improvements of the Colony; that the Restrictions of the Rights of Lands were only temporary, to prevent the Bartering or Selling them by the unthinking People, at an Undervalue; and concerning the Want of Male Issue, it was asserted, that the Trustees, being duly petitioned, would grant Continuation of the Land to the eldest Daughter, if any, &c. upon their good * Behaviour: That the *Laws of England*, and the *Administration of Justice*, in the most impartial Manner, and most adapted to the Nature of a free British Government, should be ever secured to the Inhabitants.

The First of February, 1732-3, Mr. Oglethorpe arrived at Georgia with the first Imbarkation, consisting of Forty Families making upwards of One Hundred Persons, all brought over and supported at the Publick Charge. The First Thing he did, after he arrived in Georgia, was to make a kind of solemn Treaty with a Parcel of fugitive Indians, who had been formerly banished their own Nation for some Crimes and Misdemeanours they had committed, and who had, some Months before this, got Liberty from the Governor of South-Carolina, to settle there †. Some of these he afterwards carried Home with him under the Title of Kings, &c. and all of them have been ever since maintain'd at the Publick Charge, at vast Expence,

* How precarious must this Security be to such unfortunate Persons, when their Behaviour must be judged of by Information and Representation?

† They built a small Number of Huts on a Bluff called Yamacraw. Savannah now stands on the same Bluff.

when

when many poor *Christians* were starving in the Colony for Want of Bread ; and we may safely affirm (and appeal to the Store-Books for the Truth of it) that a larger Sum of Money has been expended for the Support of those *useless Vagrants*, than ever was laid out for the Encouragement of Silk, Wine, or any other Manufacture in the Colony.

Secondly, He *prohibited* the *Importation* of *Rum*, under Pretence, that it was destructive to the Constitution, and an Incentive to Debauchery and Idleness : However specious these Pretences might seem, a little Experience soon convinced us, that this Restriction was directly opposite to the Well-being of the Colony : For in the *first* Place, we were cut off from the most immediate and probable Way of exporting our Timber (the only poor Prospect of Export that we could ever flatter our selves with) to the *Sugar Islands*, Rum being the principal Return they make : In the *second* Place, the Experience of all the Inhabitants of *America* will prove the Necessity of qualifying *Water* with some *Spirit*, (and it is very certain, that no Province in *America* yields *Water*, that such a Qualification is more necessary to, than *Carolina* and *Georgia*) and the Usefulness of this Experiment has been sufficiently evident to all the Inhabitants of *Georgia* who could procure it, and use it with Moderation : A *third* Reason which made this Restriction very hurtful to the Colony, was, That tho' the Laws were in Force against it (which put it in the Power of the Magistrates to lay Hardships upon every Person who might be *otherwise* under *their* *Resentment*) yet great Quantities were imported *, only with this Difference, that, in Place of Barter or Exchange, the Ready Money was drained from the *Inhabitants* : And likewise, as it is *the Nature of Mankind* in general, and of *the com-*

* *Viz.* From *Carolina* and *New-England*, who would take Money only.

mon Sort in particular, more *eagerly* to desire, and more *immoderately* to use, those Things which are most restrained from them, such was the Case with respect to Rum in *Georgia*.

The *Third* Thing he did, was regularly to set out to each Free-holder in *Savannah* Lots of *Fifty Acres*, in *three* distinct Divisions, *viz.* the *Eighth Part* of *One Acre* for a House and Garden in the Town; *Four Acres* and *7 8ths*, at a small Distance from Town; and *Forty-five Acres* at a considerable Remove from thence. No Regard was had to the *Quality* of the Ground in the Divisions, so that some were altogether Pine Barren, and some Swamp and Morass, far surpassing the Strength and Ability of the *Planter*: And indeed, what could be done at any Rate, with such small Parcels of Land separate from one another: These Lots were likewise shaped in long pointed Triangles, which considerably increased the Extent of Inclosure, and rendered great Part of each Lot entirely useless. But these and many other Hardships were scarcely felt by the few People that came there, so long as Mr. Oglethorpe staid, which was about *Fifteen Months*: They work'd hard indeed, in building some Houses in Town; but then they labour'd in common, and were likewise assisted by Negroes from *Carolina*, who did the heaviest Work: But at * Mr. Oglethorpe's going to *England*, the growing Fame of the Colony was thereby greatly increased, so that, as it has been before observed, People, in Abundance, from all Parts of the World, flock'd to *Georgia*. Then they began to consider, and endeavour, every one according to his Genius or Abilities, how they might best subsist themselves. Some, with great Labour and Expence, essay'd the

* Before he departed, a Vessel with about *twenty Families* of *Jews* arrived, all of whom had Lots assigned them; and likewise a Vessel with *forty* transported *Irish* Convicts, whom he purchased, altho' they had been before refused at *Jamaica*, and who afterwards occasioned continual Disturbances in the Colony.

*Making of * Tar* : This, as 'tis well known to the Trustees, never quitted Costs : Others tried to *make Plank and saw Boards* ; which, by the great Price they were obliged to sell them at, by Reason of the great Expence of white Servants, was the chief Means of ruining those who thought to procure a Living by their Buildings in Town ; for Boards of all kinds could always be bought in *Carolina*, for half the Price that they were able to sell them at ; but few were capable to commission them from thence, and those, who were so, were prevented from doing it, upon Pretence of discouraging the Labour of white People in *Georgia*. Those who had Numbers of Servants and Tracts of Land in the County, went upon the *Planting of Corn, Pease, Potatoes, &c.* and the Charge of these, who succeeded the best, so far exceeded the Value of the Produce, that it would have saved *three Fourths* to have bought all from the *Carolina* Market. The *Felling of Timber* was a Task very unequal to the Strength and Constitution of white Servants ; and the *Hoeing the Ground*, they being exposed to the sultry Heat of the Sun, insupportable ; and it is well known, that this Labour is one of the hardest upon the Negroes, even tho' their Constitutions are much stronger than white People, and the Heat no Way disagreeable nor hurtful to them ; but in us it created *inflammatory Fevers* of various kinds both *continued* and *intermittent* ; *wasting* and *tormenting Fluxes*, most *excruciating Cholicks*, and *Dry-Belly-Achs* ; *Tremors*, *Vertigoes*, *Palsies*, and a long Train of *painful and lingering nervous Distempers* ; which brought on to many a Cessation both from Work and Life ; especially as *Water* without any Qualification was the chief Drink, and *Salt Meat* the only Provisions that could be had or afforded : And so general

* Mr. *Causlon*, the Trustees Store-keeper, mostly at their Charge, made a Tar-Kiln, which turned out to no Advantage.

were these Disorders, that during the hot Season, which lasts from *March* to *October*, hardly one Half of the Servants and working People were ever able to do their Masters or themselves the least Service ; and the Yearly Sickness of each Servant, generally speaking, cost his Master as much as would have maintained a Negro for *four* Years. These Things were represented to the Trustees in Summer 1735, in a Petition for the Use of Negroes, signed by about *Seventeen* of the better Sort of People in *Savannah* : In this Petition there was also set forth the great Disproportion betwixt the Maintenance and Cloathing of white Servants and Negroes. This Petition was carried to *England*, and presented to the Trustees, by Mr. *Hugh Stirling*, an experienced Planter in the Colony ; but no Regard was had to it, or to what he could say, and great Resentment was even shewn to Mr. *Thompson*, the Master of the Vessel in which it went.

Whilst we laboured under those Difficulties in supporting ourselves, our *Civil Liberties* received a more terrible Shock : For, instead of such a free Government as we had Reason to expect, and of being judged by the Laws of our Mother Country, a * *Dictator* (under the Title of *Bailiff* and *Store-keeper*, was appointed and left by Mr. *Oglethorpe*, at his Departure, which was in *April* 1734) whose *Will and Pleasure* were the only Laws in *Georgia* : In Regard to this Magistrate, the others were entirely nominal, and in a Manner but Cyphers : Sometimes he would ask in Publick their Opinion, in order to have the Pleasure of showing his Power by contradicting them. He would often threaten Juries, and especially when their Verdicts did not agree with his Inclination or Humour. And in order the more fully to establish his *absolute* Authority, the Store and Disposal of the Provisions, Money, and publick Places of Trust, were committed to him ; by which Alteration in his

State and Circumstances, he became in a Manner *infatuated*, being before that a Person of no Substance or Character, having come over with Mr. Oglethorpe amongst the first *Forty*, and left *England* upon Account of something committed by him concerning his Majesty's Duties : However, he was fit enough for a great many Purposes, being a Person naturally *proud, covetous, cunning, and deceitful*, and would bring his Designs about by all possible Ways and Means.

As his *Power* increased, so did his *Pride, Haughtiness, and Cruelty* ; infomuch, that he caused *eight* Free-holders with an Officer, to attend at the Door of the Court, every Day it sat, with their Guns and Bayonets, and they were commanded, by his Orders, to *Rest their Firelocks* as soon as he appeared ; which made People in some Manner afraid to speak their Minds, or Juries to act as their Consciences directed them. He was seldom or never uncovered on the Bench, not even when an Oath was administered ; and being perfectly *intoxicated* with Power and Pride, he threatened every Person without Distinction, Rich and Poor, Strangers and Inhabitants, who in the least opposed his *arbitrary* Proceedings, or claim'd their just Rights and Privileges, with the *Stocks, Whipping-Post, and Logg-House*, and many Times put those Threatenings in Execution ; so that the *Georgia Stocks, Whipping-Post, and Logg-House* soon were famous in *Carolina*, and every where else in *America*, where the Name of the Province was heard of, and the very Thoughts of coming to the Colony became a Terror to People's Minds. And now the Province of *Carolina*, who had, in private and publick Donations, given us upwards of 1300 *l. Sterling*, seeing these Things, and how the Publick Money was thrown away, began to despise the Colony, and, out of a Regard to the Welfare of their Fellow-Creatures, persuaded every Body they could from settling in it. That this *absolute* Power might be exercised without the least Interruption, the other

Magistrates were such, that they either were unable or incapable to oppose it : It is true, in *December* 1734, Mr. *Causton* met with a little Interruption ; for the Trustees then sent over to *Savannah* one Mr. *Gordon*, as Chief Magistrate, who, being a Person of a very winning Behaviour, affable and fluent in Speech, soon got the Good-Will of every Body, and a great many of the People laid their Grievances and Hardships open to him, which seemed a little to eclipse Mr. *Causton* ; but he soon found out an Expedient to remove this Adversary, viz. by refusing him Provisions from the Store, which in a little Time rendered him incapable to support himself and Family, whereby he was obliged, after about *six* Weeks Stay, to leave the Place, in order, as he said, to represent our Grievances to the Trustees, and soon after returned to *London* ; but he did not perform his Promise, for what Reason we sha'n't pretend to determine ; and some Time thereafter, he either resigned, or was dismissed from his Office of First Bailiff, and Mr. *Causton* was appointed in his Stead. As to Mr. *Henry Parker*, who was appointed Third Bailiff when Mr. *Gordon* came over, he was, in the first Place, a Man who had nothing to support himself and large Family but his Day-Labour, which was Sawing, and consequently, as soon as his Time was otherwise employ'd, he must be entirely dependant on the Store for his Subsistence : In the second Place, he was a Man of no Education ; so that Mr. *Causton* soon moulded him to his own Liking, and infused into him what Notions he pleased : Thirdly, he was, and is, an absolute Slave to Liquor, and he who plies him most with it (which *Causton* always took Care to do, and whose Example has been since followed by his Successor *Jones*) has him, right or wrong, on his Side. As to Mr. *Christie*, the Recorder, he was easily over-ruled by the other two ; and the same Practice was always continued ; for he who was appointed Third Bailiff after *Gordon's* Dismission or Resignation, was one *Darn*, nigh *Seventy* Years of Age, crazed

crazed both in Body and Mind, who died not long after his Appointment ; and his Successor, *R. Gilbert*, could neither read nor write ; so that *Causton* had never, after *Gordon's* Departure, any Opposition made by the other Magistrates to his *arbitrary* Proceedings. If we should allow ourselves to enter into a Detail of the particular Instances of such Proceedings, we should exceed much our proposed Bounds : We shall therefore confine ourselves to *two* only, which may serve as a Specimen of the many others. *ONE* is that of Capt. *Joseph Watson* : This Person, having incurred Mr. *Causton's* Displeasure, was indicted for stirring up Animosities in the Minds of the *Indians*, &c. tending to the Ruin and Subversion of the Colony. Upon his Trial, the Jury, in their Verdict, found him only guilty of *some unguarded Expressions* (altho' twice returned and hector'd by Mr. *Causton*, who acted both as Witness and Judge in the Matter) and verbally recommended him, by their Fore-man, to the Mercy of the Court, imagining or supposing he might be Lunatick ; (however, as it afterwards appeared, it was represented to the Trustees, that the Jury found him guilty of *Lunacy* in their Verdict) whereupon he was immediately confined by Mr. *Causton* (altho' sufficient Bail was offered) and kept Prisoner near *three* Years, without any Sentence. But, as we are informed, this Affair now lies before a proper Judicature, we shall say no more of it.

The *other* Instance is that of Mr. *Odingsell*, who was an Inhabitant of *Carolina*, and had been a great Benefactor to the infant Colony of *Georgia*, having given several Head of Cattle and other valuable Contributions, towards the Promoting it. This Person having come to *Savannah* to see how the Colony succeeded, after he had been there a few Days, being abroad some Time after it was Night, as he was going to his Lodgings, was taken up in the Street for a Stroller, carried to the Guard-House, and threatened with the Stocks and Whip-

ping-Post ; the Terror and Fright of which (he being a mild and peaceable Man) threw him into a *high Fever* with a *strong Delirium*, crying out to every Person who came near him, *that they were come to carry him to the Whipping-Post* ; and after lying *two or three Days* in this distracted Condition, he was carried aboard his Boat in order to be sent Home, and died in the Way somewhere about *Dawfuskee Sound*.

Thus, while the Nation at Home was amused with the Fame of the Happiness and Flourishing of the Colony, and of its being free from *Lawyers* of any kind, the poor miserable Settlers and Inhabitants were exposed to as *arbitrary* a Government as *Turky* or *Muscovy* ever felt. Very Looks were criminal, and the Grand Sin of *withstanding*, or any way *opposing* Authority, (as it was called, when any Person insisted upon his just Rights and Privileges) was punished without Mercy. Nevertheless, we bore all these Things patiently, in full Hopes that the Trustees Eyes would soon be opened, and then our Grievances be redressed, and still continued exhausting our Substance in pursuing an impracticable Scheme, namely, Cultivating Land to Advantage in such a Climate with white Servants only, not doubting, but that the Parliament, who Yearly repeated their Bounty, would make up our Damages : But alas ! their Bounty was applied in *Georgia*, rather to the Hurt than Benefit of the Colony, as we shall here briefly relate. First, a *Light-House* was set about ; but, before the Frame was erected, it was almost half rotten, and has not been carried on any farther, nor never even covered, which has likewise greatly contributed to its Decay ; and now that lofty Fabrick, so highly useful to Vessels which make that Coast, is either fallen or must fall very soon. *Logg-Houses* and *Prisons* of various sorts were built and erased successively, and most Part of them were fitter for *Dungeons* in the

Spanish

Spanish Inquisition than *British Gaols*. *Irons, Whipping-Posts, * Gibbets, &c.* were provided, to keep the Inhabitants in perpetual Terror; for Innocence was no Protection: And for some Time there were more Imprisonments, Whippings, &c. of white People, in that *Colony of Liberty*, than in all *British America* besides. *Corn-Mills, Saw-Mills, Publick Roads, Trustees Plantations* (as they were called) *Wells* and *Forts*, in different Places, were all set about, but, as is evident from the Event, with no Design to serve the Publick, but only to amuse the World, and maintain some Creatures who assisted in keeping their Neighbours in Subjection; for few or none of these Things were ever brought to Perfection; some of them were left off half finished, and of those that were finished, some were erased (being found of no Service) and others fell of themselves for Want of proper Care. To carry on the Manufactures of *Silk* and *Wine*, a Garden was planted with Mulberries and Vines, which was to be a Nursery to supply the rest of the Province: But this was as far from answering the proposed End, as every Thing else was; for it is situated upon one of the most barren Spots of Land in the Colony, being only a large Hill of dry Sand: Great Sums of Money were thrown away upon it from Year to Year, to no Purpose: This was remonstrated to the Trustees; and they seem'd to be sensible of the Error, and gave Orders to chuse another Spot of Ground; but the *Ruling Powers* in *Georgia* took no Notice thereof. And now, after so great Time and Charge, there are not so many Mulberry-Trees in all the Province of *Georgia*, as many one of the *Carolina* Planters have upon their Plantations; nor so much Silk made there in one Year, as many of those Planters do make: Nor could they ever, in that Garden, raise one Vine to the Perfection of

* It was a very usual Thing with General OGLETHORPE, when any Person had incurred his Displeasure, to threaten to hang them.
bear.

bearing Fruit. And here it may be observed, That the Silk, Mr. Og——pe carried over for a Present to *Queen CAROLINE*, was most of it, if not all, made in *Carolina*. Tho' no proper Measures were ever taken for advancing the *Silk* and *Wine Manufactures*; yet private Persons made several Assays towards the Culture of *European Grapes*; but even such Attempts met with no suitable Encouragement from Mr. Oglethorpe, as will appear from the following Fact. *Abraham De Leon*, a Jew, who had been many Years a Vine-ron in *Portugal*, and a Free-holder in *Savannah*, cultivated several kinds of Grapes in his Garden, and, amongst others, the *Porto* and *Malaga* to great Perfection; of this he sent Home an attested Account to the Board of Trustees, proposing further, *That if they would lend him, upon such Security as he offered, Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, for three Years without Interest, that he would employ the said Sum, with a further Stock of his own, in sending to Portugal, and bringing over Vines and Vinerons; and that he should be bound to repay the Money in three Years, and to have growing within the Colony Forty Thousand such Vines, which he would furnish the Free-holders with at moderate Rates.*

The Trustees were satisfied with the Security, and accepted the Proposal, and wrote him, *That they had remitted the Two Hundred Pounds by Mr. Oglethorpe for his Use*; which he did not deny, when applied to by the said *Leon* for the same, but said, that he could not advance more than *Twenty or Thirty Pounds*, in regard he had other Uses for the Money; and so that Design dropp'd.

In *February, 1735-6*, Mr. Og——pe arrived in *Georgia*, for the second Time, with great Numbers of People, in order to settle to the Southward, where he soon after carried them. Upon the Island of *St. Simons* he settled a Town, which he called

called *Frederica* ; and about *five* Miles Distance from thence, towards the Sea, he placed the Independant Company which he removed from *Port-Royal* in *Carolina*, their former Station. On one of the Branches of the *Alatamaha* he settled the *High-landers*, in a Village which was called *Darien*. Then he settled a Fort on *Cumberland*, which he named *St. Andrews* ; and some Time after he caused a Garrison of about *Fifty* Men to be placed upon a Sandy Island (without fresh Water) in the Mouth of *St. John's* River, opposite to a *Spanish Look-Out*, where Possession was kept for about *six* Months, and several Fortifications built ; but at last he was oblig'd to abandon it, after several People had lost their Lives by the Inconveniencies of the Place, besides great Sums of Money thrown away in vain.

Whilst Things thus pass'd in the Southern Part of the Province, Mr. *Causton* was not idle at *Savannah* ; and one would have thought, that he made it his particular Design further to exasperate the People of *Carolina* : He stopp'd their Boats who were going up to *New-Windsor* in *South-Carolina* ; and not content with that, he caus'd them to be searched, and whatever Rum was found therein, was directly stav'd, in Pursuance of an Act, as he alledg'd, entitled, *An Act against the Importation of Rum into the Colony of Georgia*. To complain of this, and to represent the bad State of the *Indian Trade*, a Committee, from the Assembly of *South-Carolina*, arrived at *Savannah* in *July* 1736, where Mr. *Ogle* then was : But their Coming was of little Consequence ; for after this the Differences and Animosities betwixt the two Provinces rather increased than diminished ; and we shall only observe, that one Thing is certain, that, ever since Mr. *Ogle* intermeddled in the *Indian Trade*, it has decayed apace, and at this Time is almost intirely *good-for-nothing* either to the one or to the other Province.

Thus

Thus while the Province of *Carolina* resented the bad Treatment they had met with from the Leading Powers in *Georgia*, against the Colony in general; the poor Inhabitants were doubly unfortunate, being ill look'd upon by their nearest Neighbours and Friends, for the Actings of their Governors, while they themselves were still the greatest Sufferers by those very Actings.

Whilst Mr. O——pe staid in *Georgia*, great Complaints were made against the arbitrary Proceedings of Mr. *Causton*; but to no Purpose: Likewise several Persons endeavoured to shew the Impossibility of the Colony's Succeeding, according to its then present Constitution: But if this was done in his Hearing, he either always Brow-beat the Person, or evaded the Discourse; if by Letters, he never made any Answer to them; even altho' he had given publick Orders, that every Person should give in their Grievances and Complaints to him in Writing, and that he would consider and answer the same. But that we might not be entirely ignorant of his Thoughts, Mr. *Causton*, who always spoke his Sentiments, publicly declared, *That we had neither Lands, Rights, or Possessions; that the Trustees gave, and that the Trustees could freely take away*: And again, when he was told, that the Light-House wanted a few Spike-Nails to fasten some of its Braces which were loose, and which might occasion the Downfal of the whole Fabrick; he answer'd, *That he would say as Mr. Oglethorpe said, It might fall and be d—d*. Mr. *Oglethorpe* staid in *Georgia* until November 1736, most of which Time he spent to the Southward, and then embarked for *England*, leaving Mr. *Causton* with the same Authority he had formerly invested him with, and in the same Power he then exercised, and the Colony under the same Difficulties and Hardships.

In *March* thereafter, we had Advice of the *Spaniards* Intentions of attacking the Colony from the *Havannah*. This put the whole Province in great Consternation, especially the Town of *Savannah*; they

they having neither *Fort, Battery*, or any other Place to shelter themselves in, in Case of any actual Attack ; therefore they immediately set about building a *Wooden Fort*, and all Sorts of People laboured continually until it was in some Measure finished ; only Mr. *Causton* never came to the Work, but did all he could to retard it, making light of the Information, altho³ it was sent Express by *Commodore Dent*, with a Letter directed to the *Commander in Chief of Georgia* ; and has since been put out of all Manner of Doubt, the *Spaniards* having at that Time *Four Thousand* Men embarked, and ready to sail, if an extraordinary Accident had not prevented them *. People now seeing the *little* Care that was likely to be taken in Case of a real Attack ; and likewise finding, to their Cost, that the *Improvement of Land* was a vain and fruitless Labour with white Servants only, and with such Restrictions, and precarious Titles, many began to withdraw, and leave the Colony, and very little was planted this Season.

And Now to make our Subjection the more complete, a new Kind of Tyranny was this Summer 1737. begun to be imposed upon us ; for Mr. *John Wesley* who had come over, and was received by us as a Clergyman of the *Church of England*, soon discovered that his Aim was to enslave our *Minds*, as a necessary Preparative for enslaving our *Bodies*. The Attendances upon Prayers, Meetings, and Sermons inculcated by him, so frequently, and at improper Hours, inconsistent with necessary Labour, especially in an infant Colony, tended to propagate a Spirit of Indolence, and of Hypocrisy, amongst the most abandoned ; it being much easier for such Persons, by an affected Shew of Religion, and Adherence to Mr. *Wesley's* Novelties, to be provided, by his Procurement, from the publick Stores,

* They were detained *eight* Days at the *Havannah*, by contrary Winds (the Land-Forces being on board all that Time) at the End of which there came Orders from *Old Spain*, to forbear Hostilities, the Convention being then agreed upon.

than to use that Industry which *true Religion* recommends : Nor indeed, could the Reverend Gentleman conceal the Designs he was so full of, having frequently declared, *That he never desired to see Georgia a Rich, but a * Religious Colony.*

At last, all Persons of any Consideration came to look upon him as a *Roman Catholick*, for which the following Reasons seemed pretty convincing. 1st, Under an affected strict Adherence to the *Church of England*, he most unmercifully damned all *Dissenters* of whatever Denomination, who were never admitted to communicate with him, until they first gave up their Faith and Principles entirely to his Moulding and Direction, and, in Confirmation thereof, declared their Belief of the Invalidity of their former Baptism, and then to receive a new one from him : This was done publickly on the Persons of *Richard Turner*, Carpenter, and his Son. Another Instance was that of *William Gaff*, who had once communicated, and always conformed to his Regulations, but was at last found out by Mr. *Wesly* to have been baptized by a *Presbyterian Dissenter*, the same Thing was proposed to him ; but Mr. *Gaff*, not inclinable to go that Length, was ever thereafter excluded from the Communion.

2^{dly}, While all *Dissenters* (whereof a considerable Number was in the Colony) were thus unmercifully damned, and shut out from Religious Ordinances, contrary to that Spirit of Moderation and Tenderness which the *Church of England* shew towards them ; Persons suspected to be *Roman Catholicks* were received and caressed by him as his First-Rate Saints.

3^{dly}, A third Confirmation of this Suspicion arose from his Endeavours to establish Confession, Penance, Mortifications, mixing Wine with Water in the Sacrament, and suppressing, in the Administration of the Sacrament, the Explanation adjoined to the Words of communicating by the *Church of Eng-*

* According to his System.

land, to shew that they mean a Feeding on Christ by Faith, saying no more than " The Body of Christ ; " The Blood of Christ ; " by appointing Deaconesses, with sundry other Innovations, which he called *Apostolick Constitutions*.

4thly, As there is always a strict Connexion betwixt *Popery* and *Slavery* ; so the Design of all this fine Scheme seemed to the most Judicious, to be calculated to debase and depress the Minds of the People, to break any Spirit of Liberty, and humble them with Fastings, Penances, Drinking of Water, and a thorough Subjection to the Spiritual Jurisdiction which he asserted was to be established in his Person ; and when this should be accomplished, the Minds of People would be equally prepared for the Receiving Civil or Ecclesiastical Tyranny.

All *Jesuitical* Arts were made Use of to bring the well-concerted Scheme to Perfection ; Families were divided in Parties ; Spies were engaged in many Houses, and the Servants of others brib'd and decoy'd to let him into all the Secrets of the Families they belonged to ; nay, those who had given themselves up to his Spiritual Guidance (more especially Women) were obliged to discover to him their most secret Actions, nay even their Thoughts and the Subject of their Dreams : At the same Time he gave Charge to Juries ; gave his Opinion in all Civil Causes that came before the Court : Nor could we imagine what all this would end in : Complain we might ; but to no Purpose : And Mr. *Causton* and he went *Hand-in-Hand*.

But the merciful Providence of GOD disappoints frequently those Designs that are laid deepest in Human Prudence.

Mr. *Wesly* at this Time repulsed Mrs. *Sophia Williamson*, Niece to Mr. *Causton*, from the Sacrament. This young Lady was by her Friends put under the Ghostly Care of Mr. *Wesly*, who was pleased to make Proposals of Marriage to her : These she always rejected ; and in some little Time married Mr.

William Williamson of *Savannah*, much contrary to *Mr. Wesley's* Inclinations : After the said Marriage, *Mr. Wesley* used all Means to create a Mis-understanding betwixt *Mrs. Williamson* and her Husband, by persuading her, that *Mr. Williamson* had no Right to regulate her Behaviour, as to conversing with him, or attending Meetings as formerly ; but at last finding he could gain Nothing upon her, and that *Mr. Williamson* had forbid him any Conversation with his Wife out of his Presence ; he took the 'foresaid Means, by repelling her from the Holy Communion, of shewing his Resentment. *Mr. Williamson* thought himself well founded in an Action of Damages ; and *Mr. WESLY* (being no longer supported by *Mr. Causton*, who was highly nettled at the Affront put upon his Niece, and could now declaim as fluently against Spiritual Tyranny as any Person) was indicted before a GRAND JURY of *Forty-Four* Free-holders, and *Thirteen* Indictments were found against him ; one concerned *Mr. Williamson* and his Spouse ; the others concerning the Grievances we felt by his Measures, and the Exercise of his Ecclesiastical Functions, as above related : These last were given in to the Magistrates, to be by them laid before the Trustees, that these our Grievances might, in Time coming, be properly redressed, (we having no other Jurisdiction, either Civil or Ecclesiastical, that we could make Application to :) Then the Grand Jury began to consider and think, that as it was not probable a greater Number of *the better Sort* of People could ever be legally met together ; so this was a fit Time to represent their Grievances and Hardships to the Trustees : Which they did in the following Manner.

An Abstract of the Representation of the Grand Jury of SAVANNAH, to the Honourable the Trustees.

WE the Grand Jury duly sworn on the 22d of the last Month, and having divers Matters laid before us, which, we humbly conceive, cannot properly be presented to this Court, because several of the said Matters touch the Proceedings of the Magistrates of the said Court, and contain fundry Articles, setting forth many publick Necessities and Hardships, which can only be remedied by your Honours Authority: *Therefore*, We the said Grand Jury, having examined several Witnesses, do, upon our Oaths, represent to your Honours the following *Grievances, Hardships, and Necessities*.

That as the Inhabitants of this Town and County have been and are still subject to many Inconveniencies, for Want of a Body of the Laws and Constitutions of this Province; it being exceeding difficult in many Cases, both for Grand and Petit Juries, to discharge in a proper Manner the great Duties that are incumbent on them by their Oaths; so we hope Your Honours will assist us, that we may be enabled well and truly to execute our Duties as aforesaid.

That *Thomas Causton*, by his *arbitrary* Proceedings, hath endeavoured to render the Power and Proceedings of Grand Juries ineffectual, especially this Grand Jury, by intruding upon it when inclosed and about Business, and using the Members thereof with great Haughtiness and Ill-nature, and threatening to dissolve them.

That the said *Thomas Causton*, by his Office of Store-keeper, hath the dangerous Power in his Hands of alluring weak-minded People to comply with unjust Measures; and also over-awing others from making just Complaints and Representations

‘ sentations to Your Honours ; and the known
 ‘ *Implacability* of the said *Causton*, and his frequent
 ‘ *Threatening* of such People, is to many weak-mind-
 ‘ ed, tho’ well-disposed Persons, a strong Bulwark
 ‘ against their seeking Redress, by making pro-
 ‘ per Complaints and just Representations to You
 ‘ their *Benefactors*, *Patrons*, and *Protectors*.

‘ That the said *Causton* has made great Advance-
 ‘ ments on Provisions and Goods sold out of the
 ‘ Trustees Store to the Inhabitants, contrary to
 ‘ Mr. *Oglethorpe*’s Promise when he first settled
 ‘ this Colony, and contrary, as we apprehend,
 ‘ to Your Honours good Intentions, and greatly
 ‘ detrimental to the Prosperity of the Colony ; and
 ‘ that he hath refused to pay the Publick Debts
 ‘ otherwise than in Provisions at those dear Rates,
 ‘ and sometimes bad and unwholsome, out of the
 ‘ Publick Store, whereby the Inhabitants were
 ‘ *greatly* distressed, and some have been obliged to
 ‘ leave the Province.

‘ That whereas one *John White*, who had been
 ‘ committed for Felony, at the Suit of *William*
 ‘ *Aglionby*, and he the said *Aglionby* was bound to
 ‘ prosecute the same at next Court : Notwithstand-
 ‘ ing he the said *White* was removed before that
 ‘ Time by a Warrant under the Hand and Seal
 ‘ of *Thomas Christie*, and as we think, by the Advice
 ‘ and Command of *Thomas Causton* ; by which
 ‘ Means we imagine the Criminal has escaped Jus-
 ‘ tice, to the great Encouragement of enormous
 ‘ Offenders, contrary, as we conceive, to the
 ‘ Laws of our Country, to the Peace of our So-
 ‘ vereign Lord the King, his Crown and Digni-
 ‘ ty, and particularly to the Welfare of this Your
 ‘ Colony.

‘ That the said *Causton* did greatly discourage
 ‘ the Inhabitants of this Town and County, in the
 ‘ Measures they had taken for the Defence and
 ‘ Safety of this Place in the late Alarm from the
 ‘ *Spaniards* ; for altho’ almost every Body, Mas-
 ters

ters and Servants, labour'd continually in making a Fort to defend themselves, in case of Necessity ; yet he the said *Causton* never came nigh the Work, but by his Words and Behaviour did all he could to prevent it ; until at last the People were obliged to leave off the Work unfinished, contrary to the Welfare and Safety of this Colony.

That the said *Causton* hath greatly prevented and discouraged the *Cultivation of Lands*, by his hindering People to settle on the Tracts that were allotted to them by the Trustees ; whereby several People have been greatly distressed, and some almost ruin'd, contrary (as we humbly conceive) to Your Honours good Intention, and the principal Part of Your glorious Undertaking.

That the said *Thomas Causton*, in order to colour his illegal Proceedings, hath uttered Words to this or the like Purpose, *We do not stand upon our Feet ; we do not know either our Laws or Liberties, nor what the Trustees intend ; a Magistrate cannot act to strict Forms, but may dismiss Matters of Petty-Felony in the easiest Manner ;* thereby claiming to himself (as we humbly conceive) a dispensing Power, fatal to the Liberties of *British* Subjects, and contrary, &c.

The Want of *Publick Roads* hath been greatly detrimental to many who have Settlements at any Distance from this Place ; and some have lost, and are still liable to lose great Part of their Crops, through the Difficulty of passing to and from their Plantations.

That the great Want of *Servants*, in this Town and Country, doth render the Free-holders thereof incapable of proceeding with proper Vigour in the cultivating their Lands ; and as the Honourable *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; did generously promise, that Your Honours would be pleased to give this Colony continual Assistance, by sending over Servants to the said Free-holders, at reasonable Rates :

There-

‘ Therefore, we do, with all Humility, lay before
 ‘ Your Honours the great and general Want of
 ‘ Servants in this Town and County ; not doubt-
 ‘ ing Your timely Assistance therein.

‘ That the Town of *Savannah* stands in the utmost
 ‘ Need of having a good Wharf and Crane, for the
 ‘ Conveniency of both Strangers and Inhabitants,
 ‘ they being at *double* Pains and Costs in landing
 ‘ and getting their Goods up the Bluff.

‘ That the Light-House of *Tybee*, which, with
 ‘ great Labour and (as we humbly conceive)
 ‘ vast Expence to Your Honours, remains unfi-
 ‘ nish’d and uncover’d ; by Reason of which, that
 ‘ most necessary and lofty Structure is subject to
 ‘ all the Injuries of Weather, and may totally
 ‘ decay, if not in Time prevented, which will be
 ‘ greatly detrimental to the Trade, Navigation, and
 ‘ Welfare of this Colony.

‘ That the Inhabitants of this Town and County
 ‘ are at vast Expence in Time of Sickness, especially
 ‘ they who have most Servants ; it being a gene-
 ‘ ral Misfortune, that, during the *hot Season* of the
 ‘ Year, hardly one Half of the Servants are able
 ‘ to do their Masters any Work, by Reason of the
 ‘ *violent* Sickneses ; which hath very much pre-
 ‘ vented the Inhabitants from making Improve-
 ‘ ments.

‘ It is without the least Personal Resentment
 ‘ to Mr. *Causton*, or any other Person, that we
 ‘ do, with the most profound Respect and Du-
 ‘ ty, lay before Your Honours the foregoing *Grie-
 ‘ vances, Hardships, and Necessities* ; and it is not
 ‘ the Persons or Personal Infirmities of any of the
 ‘ Magistrates we blame ; but such of their Acti-
 ‘ ons and Words as (we humbly conceive) tend
 ‘ to the Subversion of our Laws and Liberties ;
 ‘ and we are firmly perswaded, that Mr. *Causton*
 ‘ would not have impannelled *this* Grand Jury,
 ‘ on an Affair that so nearly concerned him as
 ‘ that

that of his Niece's did, if he had not believed the several Persons of this Grand Jury to be Men of Integrity, and no way prejudiced against him; and as we the said Grand Jury are, for the Time being, appointed for the solemn Representation of Truth, we humbly hope Your Honours will consider *this* our *Representation*, as proceeding from a strict, impartial, and sound Enquiry.

In Witness, &c. —

----- *This first Day of September, 1737.*

The Original of this was signed by all the *Forty Four*, and sent Home; but was taken no Notice of by the Trustees, for any Thing ever we heard; and we hope it will appear evident to every judicious Reader, that this Jury was neither *byassed* nor *intimidated* by *Causton*, to the Prejudice of any Person whatsoever, as Mr. *Wesly* asserts in his Journal Printed at *Bristol*, 1739. He likewise says, *there were a professed Atheist and Deist in the Number*; but for our Parts we know of neither: But a Man of Mr. *Wesly's* Principles, who makes no Scruple of writing wilful Falshoods (as may be seen by any Body that compares *this Narrative* with *his Journal*) and of damning every Person of a contrary Opinion with himself; may, without Hesitation, give People what Appellations come in his Head: However this put an End to any further Prosecution of Mr. *Wesly's* Schemes; for, soon after this, he departed the Colony privately by Night, and went to *Charles-Town*, and from thence to *England*.

Mr. *Wesly* had Address enough (as he says in his fore-mentioned Journal) to persuade several Persons who were Members of the Grand Jury, to retract (by some Paper which he drew up for them to sign) their former Sentiments; but this, if it was at all, proceeded entirely from the solemn As-

urances which he gave them, *that his main Design Home was to represent the Grievances and Oppressions which the poor Colony laboured under* ; and upon this Account was charged with divers Letters and Papers from private Persons, relating to the Colony ; which he undertook faithfully to deliver : But as we have since found, that all Mr. Oglethorpe's Interest was employ'd to protect Mr. Westly ; it is no Wonder those Promises were never fulfill'd ; nor indeed could it ever be ascertain'd, that even the private Letters, which he carried, were so much as delivered.

On the other Hand Mr. Causton ever after bore a mortal Hatred to the Members of this Grand Jury, and took every Opportunity to shew his Resentment ; and we doubt not but he prevail'd upon *three or four* of them to a Recantation, having either terrified or starved them into a Compliance ; But we bore these Things the more patiently, as being satisfied the Trustees were Gentlemen who had our Interest at Heart, and who would hear and redress our Grievances in due Time ; and that Mr. Og——pe might still be a Friend to the Colony ; but at last we heard *He* had procur'd a Regiment for its Defence, of which he was made Colonel ; and that *He* was likewise made General and Commander in Chief over all his Majesty's Forces in *South-Carolina* and *Georgia*. This News was confirmed by *William Stephens*, Esq; who was sent over as Trustees Secretary to represent the State and Condition of the Colony as it really was, and to assist and consult with the Magistrates : But Mr. Causton soon found the Means to bring over the old Gentleman to his Interest, or at least to *acquiesce* in every Thing he said or did ; for he had still the Command of the Cash and Stores, and Mr. Stephens had nothing to live upon but his Salary, which he could stop the Payment of at Pleasure ; so our Secretary remained passive until *Causton's* Government ended.

At last Mr. Oglethorpe comes over for the *third* Time, in *September*, with the Remainder of his Regiment; the other Part having come with Col. *Cochran* in *May*: But alas! this Regiment was of no Service, otherwise than to strengthen us in Case of an Attack; for we could neither furnish them in Cloaths, Provisions, nor any one Thing they wanted: And to put us out of all Hopes of Bettering our Condition, Mr. Oglethorpe was pleas'd to declare in the Court-House of *Savannah*, That, as long as he had any Thing to do with the Colony, there should neither be Allowance of Negroes nor Alteration in the Titles of Land; and if any such Thing should happen, he would have no farther Concern with it. The People, thus seeing there was no Hope of Redress, left the Colony daily; and the Trustees Credit receiving a great Shock by their refusing Mr. *Causton's* certified Accompts, and an entire Stop being put to the Publick Store; many poor Wretches died of Hunger: For at this Time Mr. *Causton* was turned out of all his Places, and the Store was ordered to be sold, in order, as was said, to pay off the Trustees Debts: One *Thomas Jones*, a Favourite of Mr. Oglethorpe, whose Character we shall have Occasion to give afterwards, was put in his Place, as Cash and Store-keeper, only with a different Title, *viz.* that of *Magazine-keeper*; for none but the Trustees Servants were to be supplied from it: But the Contrary soon appeared; for the *Sola Bills*, that were sent over, were ordered to be issued out in the Names of *William Stephens, Esq;* Mr. *Thomas Christie* and Mr. *Thomas Jones*, or any two of them; but the other two, agreeing together, entirely excluded *Christie*, and paid them to whom, and for what Purpose they thought convenient: They bought *New-York* Cargoes, and any other Commodities that could be got in Quantities, and put them into the Magazine, where they were sold out by *Jones* in Wholesale and Retail, for

ready Money, at *exorbitant* Rates. This Trade they have carried on ever since, to their vast Advantage ; but to the no small Distress of the poor People, who are obliged to give at the Rate almost of *Cent. per Cent.* for their Provisions. Thus, under the Colour of *no Store*, these *two* keep as open a one as ever *Causton* did ; and, by having the Publick Money at their Disposal, the Payment of all Salaries and Pensions coming through their Hands, they are become as *absolute* ; with this Difference, that Mr. *Causton's* Power, in every Respect, extended over the whole Colony when it was most populous and Money most plenty ; but *theirs* seems only to affect the *wretched* Remains of *Savannah*.

We might have imagin'd, that the Trustees were somewhat moved with our *repeated* Complaints, and that Mr. *Causton's* Removal was owing thereto : But alas ! in this we were mistaken ; Nothing (as ever we could understand) was laid to his Charge on our Account ; and it was of small Benefit to us, whether the Mismanagement of Money, which was the Reason of his Dismission, lies at his or Mr. *Oglethorpe's* Door : And we *cannot but* here take Notice, that Mr. *Causton's* Case fortifies the Common Observation, *That those who prostitute themselves to carry on illegal and oppressive Schemes, when they have once stuck in the Mire, they are forsaken by their Employers, and despised by all the World besides.*

Mr. *Oglethorpe* staid not long at *Savannah*, his common Residence being at *Frederica*, where they had, in Imitation of us, built a few Houses, and cleared some Land ; but, finding Planting not answer, they left it off, and as soon as the Regiment came, almost every Body betook themselves to the Keeping Publick-Houses ; and in this Manner do the few that now remain live.

All the Publick Work being put a Stop to, and Clearing of Land being found impracticable, by which most of us had ruin'd ourselves ; we were

in a miserable Condition ; and all Hope from Mr. Oglethorpe being at an End, we could hardly tell *what to do* : But still thinking, that the Trustees might be ignorant or misinformed of the present Condition of the Colony, we at last resolved to set forth our Grievances in a short and general *Representation*, to be signed by all the Free-holders in the Colony ; of which the following is an exact Copy.

To the Honourable the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, in America.

May it please your Honours,

WE whose Names are under-written, being all *Settlers, Free-holders, and Inhabitants* in the Province of *Georgia*, and being sensible of the great Pains and Care exerted by You, in endeavouring to settle this Colony, since it has been under Your Protection and Management ; do unanimously join to lay before You, with the utmost Regret, the following Particulars : But in the *first* Place, we must beg Leave to observe, *that* it has afforded us a great deal of Concern and Uneasiness, that *former Representations* made to You, of the same Nature, have not been *thought* worthy of due Consideration, nor even of an Answer. We have most of us settled in *this* Colony, in Pursuance of the Description and Recommendation given of it by You in *Britain* ; and, from the Experience of residing here several Years, do find that it is impossible that the Measures, *hitherto* laid down and pursued for making it a Colony, can succeed. None of all those, who have planted their Land, have been able to raise sufficient Produce to maintain their Families in Bread Kind only, even though as much Application and Industry have been exerted to bring it about, as could be done by Men engaged in an Affair on which they believed the Welfare of themselves

selves and Posterity so much depended, and which
 they imagin'd required more than ordinary Pains
 to make succeed ; so that by the accumulated Ex-
 pences every Year, of Provisions, Cloathing, and
 Medicines, for themselves, Families, and Servants,
 several have expended all their Money, nay even
 run considerably in Debt, and so been obliged to
 leave off Planting and making further Improve-
 ments ; and those, who continue, are daily exhaust-
 ing more and more of their Money, and some daily
 increasing their Debt, without a *Possibility* of being
 reimbursed, according to the *present* Constitution.
 This being now the general *State of the Colony*, it
 must be obvious that People cannot subsist by
 their Land, according to the present Establishment ;
 and this being a Truth resulting from Trial, Prac-
 tice, and Experience, cannot be contradicted by any
theoretical Scheme, or Reasoning. The Land then,
 according to the present Constitution, not being ca-
 pable to maintain the Settlers here, they must un-
 avoidably have recourse to, and depend upon Trade :
 But to our *woful* Experience likewise, the same
 Causes, that prevented the *First*, obstruct the *Lat-*
ter ; for though the Situation of this Place is ex-
 ceeding well adapted for Trade, and, if it was en-
 couraged, might be much more improved by the
 Inhabitants ; yet the Difficulties and Restrictions,
 which we *hitherto have*, and *at present do* labour
 under, debar us of that Advantage : Timber is the
 only Thing we have here which we might export,
 and notwithstanding we are obliged to fall it in
 Planting our Land, yet we cannot manufacture it
 for a Foreign Market, but at double the Expence
 of other Colonies ; as for Instance, *The River of*
May, which is but *twenty* Miles from us, with the
 Allowance of Negroes, load Vessels with that Com-
 modity at one half of the Price that we can do ;
 and what should induce Persons to bring Ships here,
 when they can be loaded at one half of the Expence
 so near us ; therefore the Timber on the Land is
 only

only a continual Charge to the Possessors of it, tho'
 of very great Advantage in all the Northern Co-
 lonies, where Negroes are allowed, and consequent-
 ly Labour cheap. We do not in the least doubt,
 but that, in Time, *Silk* and *Wine* may be produced
 here, especially the Former ; but since the Cultiva-
 tion of Land, with white Servants only, cannot
 raise Provisions for our Families, as before mention-
 ed, *therefore* it is likewise impossible to carry on
 these Manufactures according to the *present* Consti-
 tution. It is very well known, that *Carolina* can
 raise every Thing that this Colony can ; and they,
 having their Labour so much cheaper, will always
 ruin our Market, unless we are in some measure on
 a Footing with them ; and as, in *both*, the Land is
 worn out in *four* or *five* Years, and then fit for no-
 thing but Pasture ; we must be always at a great
 deal more Expence than they in clearing new Land
 for Planting, The *Importation* of the Necessaries
 of Life come to us at the most *extravagant* Rate ;
 Merchants in general, especially of *England*, not be-
 ing willing to supply the Settlers here with Goods
 upon Commission, because no Person here can make
 them any Security of their Lands or Improvements,
 as is very often practised in other Places to promote
 Trade, when some of the Employers Money is
 laid out in necessary Buildings and Improvements
 fitting for the Trade intended, without which it
 cannot be carried on : The Benefit of Importation
therefore is all to *transient* Persons, who do not lay
 out any Money amongst us ; but, on the contrary,
 carry every Penny out of the Place ; and the chief
 Reason for their enhancing the Price is, because
 they cannot get Goods here either on Freight or
 Purchase for another Market : If the Advantage
 accruing from Importation centered in the Inhabi-
 tants, the Profit thereof would naturally circulate
 amongst us, and be laid out in Improvements in
 the Colony. Your Honours, we imagine, are not
 insensible of the Numbers that have left this Pro-
 vince,

' vince, not being able to support themselves and
 ' Families any longer ; and those still remaining, who
 ' had Money of their own, and Credit with their
 ' Friends, have laid out most of the *Former* in Im-
 ' provements, and lost the *Latter* for doing it on
 ' such precarious Titles. And upon Account of the
 ' present Establishment, not above *two* or *three* Per-
 ' sons, except those brought on Charity, and Servants
 ' sent by You, have come here for the Space of *two*
 ' Years past, either to *settle* Land, or *encourage* Trade ;
 ' neither do we hear of any such likely to come un-
 ' till we are on *better* Terms. It is true, His Ma-
 ' jesty has been graciously pleased to grant a Regi-
 ' ment for the Defence of this Province and our neigh-
 ' bouring Colony, which, indeed, will very much as-
 ' sist us in defending ourselves against all Enemies ;
 ' but, otherwise, does not in the least contribute to
 ' our Support ; for all that Part of their Pay, which
 ' is expended here, is laid out with transient People,
 ' and our Neighbours in *Carolina*, who are capable to
 ' supply them with Provisions and other Necessaries
 ' at a moderate Price, which we, as before observed,
 ' are not at all capable to do upon the present Esta-
 ' blishment. This then being our present Condition,
 ' it is obvious what the Consequences must be.

' But we for our Parts have entirely relied on, and
 ' confided in Your good Intentions, believing You
 ' would redress any Grievances that should appear ;
 ' and now by our long Experience, from Industry and
 ' continual Application to Improvement of Land
 ' here, do find it impossible to pursue it, or even to
 ' subsist ourselves any longer, according to the *present*
 ' Nature of the Constitution ; and likewise believing
 ' You will agree to those Measures that are found
 ' from Experience capable to make this Colony suc-
 ' ceed, and to promote which, we have consumed our
 ' Money, Time, and Labour ; we do, from a sincere
 ' Regard to its Welfare, and in Duty both to You
 ' and ourselves, beg Leave to lay before Your imme-
 ' diate Consideration the *Two* following chief Causes
 ' of

of these our *present* Misfortunes, and this *deplorable* State of the Colony, and which, we are certain, if granted, would be an infallible Remedy for *both*.

1st, The Want of a free Title or Fee-simple, to our Lands ; which, if granted, would both induce great Numbers of new Settlers to come amongst us, and likewise encourage those who remain here, chearfully to proceed in making further Improvements, as well to retrieve their sunk Fortunes, as to make Provisions for their Posterity.

2^d, The Want of the Use of Negroes, with proper Limitations ; which, if granted, would both occasion great Numbers of white People to come here, and also render us capable to subsist ourselves, by raising Provisions upon our Lands, until we could make some Produce fit for Export, and in some Measure to ballance our Importation. We are very sensible of the Inconveniencies and Mischiefs that have already, and do daily arise from an unlimited Use of Negroes ; but we are as sensible, that these may be prevented by a due Limitation, such as so many to each white Man, or so many to such a Quantity of Land, or in any other Manner which Your Honours shall think most proper.

By granting us, *Gentlemen*, these *Two* Particulars, and such other Privileges as His Majesty's most dutiful Subjects in *America* enjoy, You will not only prevent our impending Ruin, but, we are fully satisfied, also will soon make this the most flourishing Colony possessed by his Majesty in *America*, and Your Memories will be *perpetuated* to all future Ages, our latest Posterity *sounding* Your Praises, as their *first* Founders, Patrons, and Guardians ; but if, by denying us these Privileges, we ourselves and Families are not only ruin'd, but even our Posterity likewise ; You will always be mentioned as the *Cause* and *Authors* of all their Mis-

L

fortunes

Fortunes and Calamities ; which we hope will never happen.

We are,

With all due Respect,

Savannah,
Decemb. 9, 1738.

*Your Honours most dutiful
and obedient Servants,*

Henry Parker

his

Robert R G. Gilbert,
Mark.

Thomas Christie,

Robert Williams,

Samuel Mercer,

Patrick Grhame,

David Douglass,

Thomas Bailie,

Hugh Anderson,

James Williams,

Edward Jenkins,

Thomas Ormston,

Joseph Wardrope,

George Bunckle,

Adam Loyer,

Peter Joubart,

John Burton,

Robert Hows,

William Meers,

Thomas Salter,

James Bailow,

James Anderson,

Thomas Trip,

Samuel Holms,

James Muer,

William Parker,

John Grhame,

James Papot,

John Smith,

Magistrates.

John Fallowfield,

John Brownfield,

William Woodroofe,

Patrick Tailfer,

Andrew Grant,

Samuel Parker,

Stephen Mounfoord,

David Gender,

James Chainsae,

James Landry,

Lewis Stamon,

William Starflichtet,

Simon Rieuwere,

John Young,

Samuel Lacy,

Peter Baillow,

Peter Emry,

William Elbert,

William Greenfield,

Christopher Greenfield,

Thomas Young, Sen.

Henry Green,

Peter Tector,

Hugh Frazer,

John Sallie,

James Carwells,

John Lyndall,

Joseph Fitzwater,

Elisba Foster,

Walter Fox,

John Penrose,

William

William Calvert,
Stephen Marrauld,
Richard Mellechamp,
Isaac Young, Sen.
James Dormer,
William Carter,
Henry Moulton,
Jacob Watts,
Henry Manley,
Thomas Young,
Thomas Cross,
Richard Davis,
Thomas Tibbet,
James Dean,
Donald Stewart,
John Dudding,
William Ewen,
Henry Loyd,
John Amory,
James Houston,
Isaac Young,
Robert Hanks,
Archibald Glen,
Thomas Neal,
Stephen Tarrien,
James Smith,
Samuel Ward,
Pierre Morelle,
John Desborough, Jun.

David Snook,
Edward Townsend,
John Desborough,
 ——— *Gorsand,*
Andrew Ducee,
James Gallway,
John Kelly,
Joseph Stanley,
Edward Bush,
Benjamin Adams,
Charles Britain,
John Rae,
William Colbred,
Thomas Wattle,
Thomas Bailie,
James Corneck,
James Burnside,
John Teasdale,
Giles Becon,
Francis Brooks,
John Clark,
George Rush,
Andrew Walker,
John Miller,
Thomas Andrews,
William Sterling,
Thomas Gantlet,
Richard Rogers.

In all 117.

This *Representation* was signed with the greatest Willingness by the above *One Hundred and Seventeen* Free-holders in the County of *Savannah*, and only a very few of the General's Favourites declined to subscribe the same, so strong appeared to all of them the Truths contained, and the *absolute* Necessity of such an Application. The *Jews* applied for Liberty to sign with us; but we did not think it proper to join them in any of our Measures: We likewise did not allow Widows and Orphans to subscribe; be-

cause, as the Representation contained the absolute Necessities of the Colony, it might be objected to us, that they were no proper Judges. As for the People of *Ebenezer*, the Subscribers did particularly appoint some of their Number to wait upon Mr. *Boltzius*, their Pastor, and to shew him their Representation ; which was done ; and Mr. *Boltzius* declared, That the *Saltzburghers* were equally dissatisfied with their Rights and Restrictions as the other Free-holders, and he doubted not their Willingness to join in petitioning for Redress, engaging to consult them, and to bring their Answer ; which he never did ; and being thereafter question'd thereupon by Mr. *Anderson* (one of the Persons commissioned to commune with him as is above related) in the Presence of several Gentlemen, he the said *Boltzius*, after some frivolous Excuses, confessed, that the Honourable Mr. *Oglethorpe* had both given them Satisfaction, and engaged him to write Home to *Germany* for a further Supply of his Countrymen.

This Gentleman (we observe it with Regret) has been made the Instrument of imposing upon many *British* Subjects, by publishing Journals and Letters (to which we refer) most inconsistent with Truth.

Neither did we admit of Servants to sign the same, lest it should be objected, that they were under the Influence of their Masters. By this our Conduct it will appear to every Person of Impartiality, how far we were from using Arts * to extort by Clamour a Redress of our Grievances.

A COPY of the Representation was immediately sent to *Frederica*, and another to *Darien* : The last was sent to Mr. *John More M^r Intosh*, and under the same Cover a Letter to Mr. *Benjamin M^r Intosh* : But the first kept up the other's Letter, and sent his own with the Representation to

* Vide Trustees Answer.

the General ; who immediately dispatch'd Lieut. *George Dunbar* (who speaks the *Highland* Language, and has a very fluent and artful Way of Talking) who, with the Assistance of *More M^r. Intosh*, and Promises to the poor People of Cattle (which they afterwards got) with several other Considerations, soon persuaded them to sign a Paper, the Design of which, they were told, was to oppose the People of *Savannah*, who, being Enemies to the General, were petitioning against him. As for their Leader *M^r. Intosh*, he was immediately set up in a Store, and plentifully supplied with all Kinds of Goods, and has often declared, *That if, by acting as he did, he could live well himself, he did not care what became of the rest of the Colony ; and as for his Children, they might go wander in the Woods with the Indians.* As soon as it was heard that the Representation was come to *Frederica*, the Inhabitants were called together, and told, *That the People of Savannah were going to throw off the Government of the Trustees, and had associated together for that Purpose ; and therefore advis'd them to beware of any Snare that might be laid by these People, which if they were caught in would ruin them.* And thus was the Design of the Representation quash'd both in *Darien* and *Frederica*. Some Time after this a Copy of the Representation was sent to Mr. *Oglethorpe*, together with the following Letter, which was wrote by an anonymous Author ; which we think is partly an Explanation of the Representation, and likewise a *true* View of the Situation of the Colony at that Time, with the Character Mr. *Oglethorpe* then bore in it ; and for these Reasons we here insert it : It was directed,

To the Honourable James Oglethorpe, Esq;
General and Commander in Chief over all His
Majesty's Forces in South-Carolina and Geor-
gia, &c. ----- at Frederica.

S I R,

IT is the common Misfortune of all who act
in the higher Stations of Life, to be sur-
rounded with Flatterers, who consult rather the
Humours, Passions and Prejudices of their Pa-
trons, than their Honour and Interest: This
should induce every Person in such Station, who
regards his own Honour, Interest, or Fame, to
lend an open and attentive Ear to Truth, in
whatever Shape or from whatever Hand deli-
vered. I who use this Freedom with Your Excel-
lency, being an anonymous Author, have no o-
ther Byass, Motive, or Interest in View, further
than as I am a Member of the Colony, and a
Well-wisher to the Happiness of Society, unless a
real and sincere Regard to your Honour and Wel-
fare, and an earnest Desire to restore you to that
Quiet of Mind and the now suspended Affecti-
ons of the People, which the present State of
Affairs must necessarily deprive you of; it is not
therefore of Consequence to enquire *who* writes,
but *what* is wrote: I am, Sir, a Plain-Dealer,
and shall, with the greatest Respect, use you
with more *Sincerity* than *Ceremony*; and if my
Arguments can attain the desired Effect, you
will, I doubt not, think me your and the Co-
lony's real Friend. When a skilful Physician
would relieve his Patient of a Disease, he traces
it from the Beginning, and examines the Sources
and Progress of it, in order that, by finding
out the Cause, he may the more certainly ap-
ply a Remedy: In the Body Politick the same
Process is necessary to effect a Cure. The pre-
sen

sent languishing and almost desperate Condition
 of the Affairs of this Province, is too obvious
 to your Excellency to need a Description : Be
 pleased then, laying aside Prepossession and Pre-
 judice, to retire unto yourself, and examine im-
 partially whence the present Misfortunes take
 Rise ; in order to which, let me present your
 Excellency with a View of the Nation's Designs
 in Establishing this Colony ; and indeed they
 were and are Nothing unsuitable to a *British* or
Roman Spirit ; To wit, *The Establishing a strong and*
numerous Settlement as a Barrier and Safeguard of
British America : To employ those Persons in ef-
fecting this End who were least useful at Home,
and others who, from the Reasonableness of the Pro-
posals, should voluntarily profer their Service : To
restore Liberty and Happiness to those who, oppres-
sed by the common Misfortunes of Mankind, were
groaning under the Consequences of those Misfor-
tunes, and incapable to serve themselves or Coun-
try at Home : And lastly, to set a Foot such new
Manufactures as might be most useful to support
the Colony, or tend to rectify the Ballance of Great-
Britain with Neighbouring Nations. A Design
 truly great, founded on the justest Policy, and
 practicable : To suggest that any low private De-
 sign was ever laid down, that might tend to
 make the Adventurers Slaves, or, at best, Te-
 nants at Will ; or that it was a Concert to leave
 the Industry and Substance of the Settlers ex-
 posed to satisfy the Ambition or Covetousness
 of an after Governor, or any particular Cour-
 tier or Party ; or to imagine that the Honour-
 able Board of Trustees, or any of them, could
 be capable of such a Concert ; I say, Sir, that
 such a Thought were impious, What Wonder
 then, if Numbers of Persons, encouraged by his
 Majesty's most ample Rights and Privileges
 granted in his *Royal Charter* to the Honourable
 Trustees, for the Behalf of the Inhabitants ; from
 the

the beautiful Description of the *Fertility* of the
 Soil and *Happiness* of the Climate ; and *lastly*,
 from a View that Mr. *Oglethorpe*, a Gentleman
 of the *greatest* Humanity and Generosity, was
 willing to sacrifice his Ease, and all those Plea-
 sures and Enjoyments which his easy Circum-
 stances of Life *intitled* him to, in order to be
 the *Patron* and *Father* of the Distress'd, and
 the *distinguish'd* Friend of his Country, Society,
 and Human Nature ; I say, Sir, no Wonder
 if Numbers, upon those Views, embark'd their
 Persons, Families, and Fates in such an Adven-
 ture. Shall any Thing then intervene to render
 such a noble Design abortive, and frustrate those
 of their expected Happiness, or your Excellency
 of your deserved Honour ? GOD FORBID !

This Colony consists of *two* Sorts of People ;
 either *those* whom the Publick sent over and
 supported, or * *Volunteers*, who were not bur-
 then some to the Publick ; *both* now I look upon
 in the same Light ; as either Party have exhaus-
 ted their Support or private Stocks, in endea-
 vouring to prosecute the intended Plan ; but it
 shall suffice for my Argument, that so many of
 each Kind have applied themselves to this Pur-
 pose, as are sufficient to confirm the Experiment,
that it is impossible for us, with *British* or *Foreign*
 Servants, to afford the lowest Necessaries of Life,
 much less to increase our Stocks, or defray the
 many Exigencies and Disappointments that this
 Soil and Climate are *inevitably* exposed to : This
 I take to be granted ; and would to God the
 Success of the Colony depended on the Laying
 the most *satisfying* Proof of it ! And as for Per-
 sons who, from selfish Views, have imposed up-
 on the Credulity of the Honourable Trustees, by
 representing Things in Colours distant from

* By this Word was meant those Persons who settled in *Georgia* upon their own Expences.

Truth, it were superfluous to curse them. I do not say, but in Time Manufactures may be founded more suitable to the *Strength and Constitution of British* Servants, that might support and enrich the Colony ; I heartily pray for *that* happy Period : and should then condemn and dissent from any who would *not* be content with the *present* Regulation ; but as in the *Interim* Production of Necessaries is *absolutely* requisite, and under the *present* Establishment impracticable ; it follows of Course, *that* either the Scheme must be *altered*, or the Design *abandoned* : At the first *it* was a Trial, now *it* is an Experiment ; and certainly no Man or Society need be ashamed to own, *that* from *unforeseen* Emergencies their *Hypothesis* did misgive ; and no Person of Judgment would censure, for Want of Success, where the Proposal was probable ; but all the World would exclaim against that Person or Society who, through mistaken Notions of Honour or Positiveness of Temper, would persist in pushing an Experiment *contrary to all Probability*, to the Ruin of the Adventurers. How many *Methods* may be found out by the Wisdom of the Trustees, for Remedying *this* Inconvenience, I know not ; *One* only occurs to me, which is, the *Admitting* a certain Number of Negroes, sufficient to ease the white Servants from *those* Labours that are most fatal to a *British Constitution* : I am very sensible of the Inconveniencies of an *unlimited* Use of them in a Frontier Colony ; but am as sensible, that *those* Inconveniencies may be prevented by prudent *Regulations* ; and their Admission for executing the more laborious Parts of Culture, made the Means to *attract* Numbers of white Servants, who would otherwise fly the Place as a *Purgatory* or *Charnel-House*. If our Labour and Toil is not capable of producing mere Necessaries by *Cultivation of Land*, much less by *Trade* : For as all the neigh-

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bouring

‘bouring Colonies, by Reason of their Negroes,
 ‘prosecute all Branches of it at a *sixth* Part of
 ‘the Expence we can ; they would for ever pre-
 ‘clude us of any Benefit therefrom. And sup-
 ‘posing, what cannot be admitted, that the Na-
 ‘tion would consent to give a *perpetual* Fund for
 ‘making up *all those* Deficiencies, What Benefit
 ‘could ever accrue to the Nation ? or What to
 ‘the Settlers but a present bare Sustenance ? and
 ‘What the certain Consequence but the Bequeath-
 ‘ing a numerous Legacy of Orphans to the Care
 ‘of Providence, since no Period of Time can be
 ‘affixed when such a Support would enable us
 ‘to provide for ourselves ? A *second* Reason which
 ‘disables us to improve, either by Land or Trade,
 ‘is our *Want of Credit* : You know very well,
 ‘that both the mercantile and mechanick Part of
 ‘Mankind live more by *Credit* than *Stock* ; and the
 ‘Man, who has a probable Scheme of improving Cre-
 ‘dit, is naturally intitled to it : As we have no Stock
 ‘further to dispense, either in Cultivation or Trade,
 ‘we are reduced to need the Support of Credit ;
 ‘which the present Restrictions of our legal Rights and
 ‘Titles to our Land deprive us of : It is true, indeed,
 ‘the Trustees have assured us, *That these and other Re-*
 ‘*strictions are only Temporary, and for the Welfare of*
 ‘*the first Settlement, until a proper Body of Laws,*
 ‘*which was upon the Carpet, should be perfected ;* and
 ‘I am far from disputing the Reasonableness of that
 ‘Resolution, while either the *publick* Support, or *pri-*
 ‘*vate* Stocks kept us from needing Credit ; but that
 ‘now the Case is altered, the Necessity of Removing
 ‘those Restrictions is arrived, to preserve the Remains
 ‘of the Colony not yet dissolved, and far too late for
 ‘Hundreds, whom *Necessity* has dispersed in *other*
 ‘Corners of the World : This is a Truth, Sir, too
 ‘obvious to need *further* Enlargement.

‘Hence it is clear, we can insist on demanding our
 ‘our Privileges, as *British Subjects*, from the Trustees
 ‘Promises ; but we likewise claim them as *Law, Jus-*
 ‘*tice,*

' *tice*, and *Property*. Your Excellency was pleased,
 ' in the Court-House of *Savannah*, to use a Compari-
 ' son, to satisfy the Minds of the People, of a *Man*,
 ' who would lend his *Horse*, but not his *Saddle*, which,
 ' one refusing, another accepted of: This, I humbly take
 ' it, no Ways meets the Case; the King's Majesty
 ' was Owner both of *Horse* and *Saddle*, of *Lands* and
 ' *Rights*, and gave us *both*, in his *Charter*; we ask but
 ' what is *there* given us. The Reliance on the Pub-
 ' lick Faith brought us to *this* Colony; and to endea-
 ' vour to obviate, or disappoint the Effects of *those*
 ' Promises, which tempted us here, were to justify the
 ' Decoying us to Misery, under the Sanction of the
 ' *Royal Authority*; than which nothing could be more
 ' injurious to the *Fountain of Honour*. I shall suppose,
 ' that, were full and ample Rights given, *some* idle
 ' Persons, who had no *Judgment* to value, or *Incli-*
 ' *nation* to improve their Properties, no *Affections* for
 ' their Families or Relations, might dispose of *their*
 ' Rights for a *Glass of Rum*; but I absolutely deny,
 ' *that* the Colony could lose by such an Exchange: I
 ' own such Persons were much safer, *if bound*, than *at*
 ' *Liberty*; but, where the *Affection of the Parent* and
 ' the *Reason of the Man* die, the Person is a fitter In-
 ' habitant for *Moorfields* than *Georgia*. I must notice
 ' further, That not only are Parents incapable, for
 ' *Want of Credit*, to provide for themselves, being ne-
 ' cessitated to dispose of their Servants for *Want of*
 ' *Provisions*; but, if they could, only their eldest Son
 ' could reap the Benefit; their younger Children,
 ' however numerous, are left to be fed by Him who
 ' *feeds the Ravens*; and if they have no Children,
 ' their Labour and Substance descends to Strangers:
 ' How, *Sir*, could you, or indeed any *free-born Spi-*
 ' *rit*, brook such a Tenure? Are not our younger
 ' Children, and Daughters, equally *entitled* to our Bow-
 ' els and Affections? And does human Nature end
 ' with our First-born, and not extend itself to the rest
 ' of our Progeny and more distant Relations? And
 ' is it not inverting the Law of Nature, *that* the

‘ eldest Son should not only enjoy a double Por-
 ‘ tion, but exclude all the younger Children? and
 ‘ having an Interest *independant* of the Parents, how
 ‘ natural is it he should withdraw that Obedience
 ‘ and Subjection which proceeds from *paternal* Au-
 ‘ thority and *filial* Dependance! The Trustees are
 ‘ but a Channel to convey to us the King’s Rights,
 ‘ and *cannot* in Law or Equity, and, I dare say, *will*
 ‘ *not* abridge those Rights. Can we suppose *that*
 ‘ we are singled out for a *State of Misery* and *Servi-*
 ‘ *tude*, and *that* so many Honourable Personages are
 ‘ Instruments of it? Far be the Thoughts from
 ‘ us! The Genius of the *British Nation*, so remark-
 ‘ ably zealous for *Liberty* and the *Rights* of *Man-*
 ‘ *kind*, will never suffer *British Subjects*, who have
 ‘ not fled their Country for Crimes, but voluntari-
 ‘ ly profered their Service, and risqued their ALL,
 ‘ upon the Confidence of the *Publick Faith*, and the
 ‘ *Trustees Honour*, to accomplish a Settlement upon
 ‘ the *most dangerous* Point of His Majesty’s Domi-
 ‘ nions; I say, it will never allow such to be de-
 ‘ prived of *publick* Promises, or the *natural* Liber-
 ‘ ties of *British* Subjects. As we are on a *Frontier*,
 ‘ where our Lives and Fortunes may more fre-
 ‘ quently come into Dispute than other People’s,
 ‘ our Privileges and Supports should be propor-
 ‘ tionably greater; for who would venture his Life
 ‘ to secure *no Property*, or fight to secure to himself
 ‘ *Poverty* and *Misery*; and no doubt our cunning
 ‘ and vigilant Adversaries, the *French* and *Spani-*
 ‘ *ards*, would know how to make their own Advan-
 ‘ tage: The King has been very gracious, and your
 ‘ Endeavours generous and useful, in procuring a
 ‘ *Regiment* for our Protection; but let me add a
 ‘ Truth equally certain, that only the Flourishing
 ‘ of the Colony can support *that Regiment*; and
 ‘ not only the *Support* of the Soldiers, but your own
 ‘ *Honour*, *Glory*, and *Reputation* are *intermixed* with
 ‘ the *Fate of the Colony*, and must *stand* or *fall* with
 ‘ it.

‘ To come closer to the Point, please to consider
 ‘ the *Consequences* of Refusing the *Representation* of
 ‘ the Colony, whereof your Excellency, as one of
 ‘ the Honourable Board, will be furnished with a
 ‘ Copy, and how *these Consequences* may affect the
 ‘ COLONY, the NATION, the TRUSTEES, the MILI-
 ‘ TARY ESTABLISHMENT in this Province, the IN-
 ‘ DIANS, and YOUR EXCELLENCY.

‘ As to the COLONY, the deferring *hitherto*
 ‘ the necessary Relief has already *too tragically* af-
 ‘ fected it, by dispersing a great Part of the Inha-
 ‘ bitants ; the Remainder, in a languishing Condi-
 ‘ tion, supported more with *faint Hopes*, and a *con-*
 ‘ *tinual Reliance* on the Honour of the Nation and
 ‘ Trustees, than *Viſtuals* ; while *Want* and *meagre*
 ‘ *Famine* guard the Door of many, and render them
 ‘ equally incapable to stay or go : The Town, so
 ‘ beautifully situated, to the Honour of the Con-
 ‘ triver, bearing the most visible Signs of *Decay*
 ‘ and *Mortality*, before it is *fully born* ; and the
 ‘ once cultivated Plantations, now overgrown with
 ‘ Weeds and Brush, are so many *Hic jacets* of such
 ‘ and such Persons and Families ! I wish it were
 ‘ possible to draw a Veil over this *tragick* Scene !
 ‘ But, Sir, our *Case* is more *clamant* than a *thou-*
 ‘ *sand Tongues*, and will reach the *Ears*, and pierce
 ‘ the *Hearts* of every TRUE BRITON. If
 ‘ such the Effects of *Delay*, what will the *total Dis-*
 ‘ *solution* of the Colony produce ? Such a Body of
 ‘ miserable People, Orphans, and Suppliants, will
 ‘ be heard by the *Justice of the Nation* ; and if it
 ‘ shall appear, that the *too* positively adhering to an
 ‘ impracticable Scheme, and the refusing those ob-
 ‘ vious Means, that would answer the proposed End,
 ‘ or with-holding those just Rights which we are
 ‘ *entitled* to, have been the Cause, we should have
 ‘ Right to recover Damages from the Authors of
 ‘ our Miseries. In all Places, where Settlements
 ‘ were attempted by the *English*, and found unten-
 ‘ able, the Settlers were taken Home upon Publick
 ‘ Charge,

Charge, their Losses recompensed, and they made
 otherwise useful to the Community ; while we
 are neither allowed to do for ourselves here, or
 elsewhere. As to the *second* Point, how *the* N A-
 TION would be affected by *it* ; it is first ob-
 vious, That all the noble *Ends* and *Advantages*
 they proposed are lost, and Sums of Money ex-
 pended to no Purpose, but to inform the *French*
 and *Spaniards* of the Importance of a Pass, which
 they would not fail to possess. It were impossi-
 ble to make a *second Settlement* upon the *present*
Plan ; and if it is to be altered in the Favours of
 others, why not of us who have risked and spent
 our *All* in the *Adventure* ? How *the* TRUSTEES
 may be affected by it in all Respects, I shall not
 say ; a *Parliamentary Enquiry* into their Manage-
 ment, I no ways question but they could *entirely*
 satisfy ; but all good Men will regret, that so
 Honourable a Body should lose *that* Glory and
 Fame, which the prosperous Success of the Co-
 lony would have crown'd them with. I have for-
 merly asserted, that only the flourishing State of
 the Colony can support the MILITARY ;
 and indeed, without a Colony, it were easier to
 maintain a Garrison in *Tangier* on the Coast of
Africa, than in the South of *Georgia*. One Re-
 giment would *little* suffice to withstand the Ene-
 my ; and yet so small an Handful may be reduced
 to *Discontent*, *Straits*, and *Wants*, notwithstanding
 all the *Bounty* of a King, or *Prudence* of a Gene-
 ral. As to *the* INDIANS ; What could we
 expect less than being scorned and despised ? That
they should immediately fall in with the tempting
 Proffers of the *French* and *Spaniards*, and so *Great*
Britain cut off from that valuable Branch of the
Indian Trade ? For how indeed could they expect
Execution of Treaties, or *Protection* from People,
 who, *without* the Force of any Enemy, could *not*
 preserve their *own* Schemes of Government from
 falling to Pieces ? How the Tragedy must affect
 YOUR

• YOUR EXCELLENCY, would be *Pre-*
 • *sumption* in me to determine : I only know, that
 • to see *Those* you honour with the Name of *Chil-*
 • *dren*, in *Want* and *Misery* ; *that Settlement*, which
 • should have *perpetuated* your Name to Posterity
 • with the *greatest* Honour, become the *Foil* of all
 • your great Undertakings ; and the *Expectations* of
 • all the World, from your promising Endeavours,
 • *setting* in a *Cloud* and *Obscurity*, must affect Your
 • Excellency in a Way suitable to your human and
 • generous Disposition.

• Sir, We still *love*, *honour*, and *respect* you (what-
 • ever low selfish minded Persons, the Bane of Soci-
 • ety, may surmise to the contrary) and will continue
 • to do so, while we can have any *Hopes* of your
 • pursuing Measures consistent with *our Prosperity* :
 • But, Sir, *Smiles* cannot be expected amidst *Disap-*
 • *pointments* and *Wants* ; and there is no altering the
 • Course of Nature : *Love* and *Gratitude* are the
 • Tribute of *Favours* and *Protection*, and *Resentment*
 • the Consequence of *Injuries* received ; and in *Dis-*
 • *appointments* of this Nature, much more reason-
 • ably than in those of *Love*, do the contrary
 • Passions take Place in the same Degree. What
 • then remains, but that you embrace *those* obvious
 • Measures, that will *retrieve* our desperate Affairs ;
 • *restore* to us, in Mr. Oglethorpe, our Father and
 • Protector, whose Honour and Affection was de-
 • pended upon ; *secure* to yourself a Society that
 • loves and honours you, and who will always be
 • ready to sacrifice both Life and Fortune to your
 • Honour and Protection ; and your Name with
 • Blessings will be *perpetuated*. If in this I have,
 • by a *sincere* and *well-meant* Freedom, given Offence,
 • I heartily ask Pardon ; none was intended : And
 • I only request, that, while *Truth* keeps the Stage,
 • the *Author* may be allowed to remain *incog.* be-
 • hind the Scenes.

I am, SIR, Your, &c.

The PLAIN-DEALER.

This

This Year there was promised a *Bounty* of *Two Shillings Sterling* on every Bushel of Corn, and *One Shilling* on every Bushel of Pease and Potatoes, raised in the County of *Savannah*: This induced some few to plant; but they were miserably deceived; for few or none of them ever received their *full Bounty*, and not many *any Part thereof* (altho', if they had received it twice over, it could not have answered the End:) People being thus, by a *Chain of Disappointments* and *Miseries*, most of them rendered incapable to subsist, and, toward the End of this Summer, beginning to despair of having any favourable *Answer* to their *Representation*, or Hopes of Redress, left the Colony faster than ever; and, when the *Answer* (or rather Denial) came over, they went in such Numbers, that the whole Province of *South-Carolina* was overspread with them, and in and about the Town of *Charles-Town* alone, this Autumn, above *Fifty Georgians* died in Misery and Want, most of whom were buried at the Publick Charge.

In *September*, a printed Paper, intituled, *An Answer to the Representation*, &c. was sent over, and arrived at *Savannah*; and of which this is an exact Copy.

The ANSWER of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, to the Representation from the Inhabitants of Savannah, the 9th of December, 1738, for altering the Tenure of the Lands, and introducing Negroes into Georgia.

To the Magistrates of the Town of Savannah, in the Province of Georgia.

• **T**HE Trustees for establishing the Colony of
 • *Georgia in America*, have received, by the
 • Hands of Mr. Benjamin Ball of London, Merchant,
 • an attested Copy of a Representation, signed by You
 • the Magistrates, and many of the Inhabitants of Sa-
 • *vannah*,

‘ *vannab*, on the 9th of *December* last, for altering the
 ‘ Tenure of the Lands, and introducing Negroes into
 ‘ the Province, transmitted from thence by Mr. *Robert Williams*.

‘ The Trustees are not surprized to find unwary
 ‘ People drawn in by crafty Men, to join in a Design
 ‘ of *extorting by Glamour*, from the Trustees, an Al-
 ‘ teration in the Fundamental Laws, framed for the Pre-
 ‘ servation of the People, from those very Designs.

‘ But the Trustees cannot but express their Asto-
 ‘ nishment, that You the Magistrates, appointed by
 ‘ them to be Guardians of the People, by putting
 ‘ those Laws in Execution, should so far forget Your
 ‘ Duty, as to put Yourselves at the Head of this At-
 ‘ tempt.

‘ However, they direct You to give the Complai-
 ‘ nants this Answer from the Trustees, That they
 ‘ should deem themselves very unfit for the Trust re-
 ‘ posed in them by his Majesty on their Behalf, if
 ‘ they could be prevailed upon, by such an irrational
 ‘ Attempt, to give up a Constitution, framed with the
 ‘ greatest Caution for the Preservation of Liberty and
 ‘ Property; and of which the Laws against the Use
 ‘ of Slaves, and for the Entail of Lands, are the surest
 ‘ Foundations.

‘ And the Trustees are the more confirmed in their
 ‘ Opinion of the Unreasonableness of this Demand,
 ‘ that they have received Petitions from the *Darien*,
 ‘ and other Parts of the Province, representing the
 ‘ Inconvenience and Danger, which must arise to the
 ‘ good People of the Province from the Introduction
 ‘ of Negroes. And as the Trustees themselves are
 ‘ fully convinced, that, besides the Hazard attending
 ‘ that *Introduction*, it would destroy all Industry a-
 ‘ mong the White Inhabitants; and that, by giving
 ‘ them a Power to alien their Lands, the Colony would
 ‘ soon be too like its Neighbours, void of White In-
 ‘ habitants, filled with Blacks, and reduced to be the
 ‘ precarious Property of a Few, equally exposed to
 ‘ Domestick Treachery and Foreign Invasion; and

therefore the Trustees cannot be supposed to be in
 any Disposition of granting this Request ; and, if
 they have not before this signified their Dislike of it,
 this Delay is to be imputed to no other Motives, but
 the Hopes they had conceived, that Time and Ex-
 perience would bring the Complainants to a better
 Mind : And the Trustees readily join Issue with
 them in their Appeal to Posterity, who shall judge
 between them, who were their best Friends ; *Those*,
 who endeavoured to preserve for them a Property in
 their Lands, by tying up the Hands of their unthrif-
 ty Progenitors ; or *They*, who wanted a Power to
 mortgage or alien them : Who were the best Friends
 to the Colony, *Those* who with great Labour and
 Cost had endeavoured to form a Colony of His Ma-
 jesty's Subjects, and persecuted *Protestants* from other
 Parts of *Europe*, had placed them on a fruitful Soil,
 and strove to secure them in their Possessions, by
 those Arts which naturally tend to keep the Colony
 full of useful and industrious People, capable both to
 cultivate and defend it ; or *Those*, who, to gratify
 the greedy and ambitious Views of a few Negroe
 Merchants, would put it into their Power to become
 sole Owners of the Province, by introducing their
 baneful Commodity ; which, it is well known by
 sad Experience, has brought our Neighbour Colo-
 nies to the Brink of Ruin, by driving out their White
 Inhabitants, who were their Glory and Strength, to
 make Room for Black, who are now become the
 Terror of their unadvised Masters.'

Signed by Order of the Trustees,
 this 20th Day of June, 1739.

Benj. Martyn, Secretary.

We shall not in this Place detain the Reader, to
 shew the Absurdity and Insufficiency of the Reasons
 made use of in the above Paper, or how improperly it
 is called *an Answer to the Representation* ; but refer
 them to the whole Tenor of *this Narrative*. With
 this Paper came over new Commissions for Magis-
 trates,

trates, viz. Messrs. *Thomas Christie*, First, *John Fallowfield*, Second, and *Thomas Jones*, Third, Bailiffs, and Mr. *William Williamson*, Recorder: And, as if the Inhabitants had not been sufficiently punished before, by the arbitrary Government of *Causton*, the Two Offices of Store-keeper and Magistrate were again joined in One Person, which infallibly renders him (whoever he is) *absolute* in *Savannah*; and indeed, if the Miseries and Hardships of the People could have received any Addition, they must have done so from the Person appointed to execute those Offices, namely, Mr. *Thomas Jones*, Third Bailiff, as before mentioned, who surpassed Mr. *Causton* in every Thing that was *bad*, without having any one of his *good* Qualifications: And, that he might the more easily govern at Pleasure, Mr. *Oglethorpe* thought proper to supersede the Commissions of Messrs. *Thomas Christie* and *William Williamson*, and continued Mr. *Henry Parker* as First Magistrate, being sure he was a Person that would always be in the Interest of whoever was Store-keeper, and, having no other Magistrate to cope with, but Mr. *Fallowfield*, they were certain of over-ruling him, tho' his Sentiments were never so just; and, when the General heard that some People justly complained, *that the Trustees Commissions were of none Effect*, he threatened an armed Force, if they refused to comply.

William Stephens, Esq; Messrs. *Thomas Christie* and *Thomas Jones*, were likewise appointed to inspect into *Causton's* Accounts; but *Christie* was altogether rejected by the other Two; nor did they ever do any Thing to the Purpose: Indeed *Jones* would sometimes hector and domineer over *Causton*, in as haughty a Manner as ever he had formerly done over the meanest Person in *Savannah*.

Altho' the Trustees say, in their *Answer* to the Representation, *That they should think themselves very unfit for the Trust reposed in them, should they, by an irrational Attempt, alter the Entail of Lands*; yet, not one Month after we had received the aforesaid Answer, over comes the following Paper, viz.

The RESOLUTIONS of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, in Common-Council assembled this 28th Day of August, in the Year of our Lord 1739 ; relating to the Grants and Tenure of Lands within the said Colony.

‘ **W**HEREAS the Common-Council of the
 ‘ said Trustees, assembled for that Purpose,
 ‘ in the Name of the Corporation of the said Trustees,
 ‘ and under their Common Seal, *have*, in Pursuance
 ‘ of His Majesty’s most gracious *Letters Patent*,
 ‘ and in Execution of the Trusts thereby reposed
 ‘ in them, *granted and conveyed* divers Portions of
 ‘ the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the
 ‘ said *Letters Patent* mentioned, to many of his Majesty’s
 ‘ loving Subjects, natural born, and Denizens,
 ‘ and others willing to become His Subjects, and to
 ‘ live under Allegiance to His Majesty in the said
 ‘ Colony, *to hold* to them respectively, and to the
 ‘ Heirs Male of their respective Bodies, lawfully begotten,
 ‘ or to be begotten, under the several Rents, Reservations,
 ‘ Conditions, and Provisoos therein contained : *And whereas* it hath been represented to
 ‘ the said Trustees, that many of the Persons, to whom
 ‘ such Grants have been made, have no Issue Male
 ‘ of their respective Bodies, and that an Alteration
 ‘ in the Grants and Tenure of the said Lands, upon
 ‘ Failure of such Issue, and likewise a known certain
 ‘ Provision for the Widows of Tenants in Tail Male,
 ‘ would not only encourage all such Persons cheerfully
 ‘ to go on with their several Improvements, but also
 ‘ be an *Inducement* and *Means* of inviting divers
 ‘ other Persons to resort to, and settle in the said Colony,
 ‘ and greatly tend to the Cultivation of the Lands,
 ‘ the Increase of the People, and the Defence, Strength,
 ‘ and Security of the said Colony ; which the said Trustees
 ‘ most earnestly desire to promote,
 ‘ as

as far as in them lies : *It is therefore* this Day unanimously *resolved* by the Common Council of the said Corporation, assembled for that Purpose, *That* the Grants of Lands or Tenements within the said Colony heretofore made, and hereafter to be made by the said Trustees to any Person or Persons whatsoever, shall be altered, made, and established in Manner and Form following ; *that is to say, That*

If Tenant in Tail Male of Lands or Tenements in the said Colony, not having done or suffered any Act, Matter, or Thing, whereby his Estate therein may be forfeited or determined, shall happen to die, leaving a Widow and one or more Child or Children ; that then, and in such Case, the Widow of such Tenant shall hold and enjoy the Dwelling-House and Garden (if any such there be) and one Moiety of such Lands and Tenements, for and during the Term of her Life ; the said Moiety to be set out and divided, in case the Parties interested therein do not agree within the Space of *three Months*, by the Magistrates of the Town-court in *Georgia* nearest thereunto, or any *one* of them. And in case such Division be made by *one* of such Magistrates only, then any Person or Persons finding him, her, or themselves aggrieved thereby, may within the Space of *three Months*, appeal to the other *three* Magistrates of the said Town-court, whose Determination thereof shall be final. *And if* such Tenant shall happen to die, leaving only a Widow, and no Child or Children, then that such Widow shall hold and enjoy the said Dwelling-house, Garden, and all such Lands and Tenements, for and during the Term of her Life. *And in case* the Widow of any such Tenant, whether he die without Issue by her or not, shall marry again after his Decease, then such Person, to whom she shall be so married, shall, within the Space of *Twelve Months* after such Marriage, give Security to the said Trustees, and their Successors, whether Per-

sonal,

sonal, or otherwise, agreeable to such Instructions as shall be given by the Common-Council of the said Trustees, for maintaining and keeping in repair, during such Marriage, the said Dwelling-house, Garden, and other the Premises, to which she shall be so intitled in Right of her former Husband : And if such Security shall not be given in Manner aforesaid, within the Space of *twelve Months* after such Marriage, that then, and in such Case, the Provision hereby made, or intended to be made for the Benefit of such Widow, shall cease, determine, and be absolutely void, to all Intents and Purposes ; and the said Dwelling-house and Garden, and all and singular the Premises, shall be and enure to such Child or Children, or to such other Person or Persons, who would be *intitled* to the same, in case the Widow was naturally dead.

And if Tenant in Tail Male of Lands or Tenements in the said Colony, not having done or suffered any Act, Matter, or Thing, whereby his or her Estate therein may be forfeited or determined, shall happen to die, leaving *one* or *more* Daughter or Daughters, and no Issue Male ; then that such Lands and Tenements, if not exceeding *eighty Acres*, shall be holden in Tail Male by any *one* of the Daughters of such Tenant ; and if exceeding *eighty Acres*, by any *one* or *more* of the Daughters of such Tenant in Tail Male, as such Tenant shall by his or her last Will and Testament in Writing, duly executed in the Presence of *three* or *more* credible Witnesses, direct and appoint ; and in Default of such Direction or Appointment, then that such Lands and Tenements shall be holden in Tail Male by the eldest of such Daughters ; and in Default of Issue Male and Female, either born in the Life-time of such Tenant in Tail Male, or within *nine Months* after his Decease, then that such Lands and Tenements, if not exceeding *eighty Acres*, shall be holden in Tail Male by any *one* such Person ; and if exceeding *eighty Acres*, by any *one* or *more* such

such Person or Persons, as such Tenant in Tail Male by his or her last Will and Testament in Writing, executed as aforesaid, shall direct and appoint; and in Default of such Direction or Appointment, then that such Lands and Tenements shall be holden in Tail Male by the Heir at Law of such Tenant; *subject nevertheless*, in all and every the said Cases, to such Right of the Widow (if any) as aforesaid, *Provided*, That such Daughter or Daughters, and all and every such Person or Persons so intitled to hold and enjoy any such Lands and Tenements, do, within the Space of *twelve Months* after the Death of such Tenant, personally appear, if residing in *America*, and claim the same in any of the Town-courts in *Georgia*; and if residing out of *America*, then within the Space of *Eighteen Months* next after the Death of such Tenant. *And Provided also*, That no such Devise or Appointment shall be made by any such Tenant of Lands exceeding *eighty Acres*, in any lesser or smaller Portion or Parcel than *fifty Acres* to *any one* Daughter, or other Person. *And* that no Daughter, or other Person, shall be capable of enjoying any Devise, which may thereby increase his or her former Possession of Lands within the said Colony to more than *Five Hundred Acres*; but such Devise to be void, and the Lands thereby given, to descend in such Manner, as if no such Devise had been made. *And* in Default of such Appearance and Claim, as aforesaid, That all and singular the said Lands and Tenements shall be and remain to the said Trustees, and their Successors for ever. *Provided also*, That all and every such Estates hereby created, or intended to be created, shall be subject and liable to the several Rents, Reservations, Provisoos and Conditions, as in the original Grants thereof are particularly mentioned and contained; *save and except* so much thereof as is hereby altered, or intended to be altered, in case of Failure

of Issue Male, and the Provision hereby made or intended to be made for Widows.

And that in every Grant hereafter to be made by the said Trustees or their Successors, of any *Lands or Tenements* in the said Colony, all and every Grantee therein named, not doing or suffering any Act, Matter, or Thing whereby his or her Estate therein may be forfeited or determined, shall have good Right, full Power, and lawful Authority to give and devise the same by his or her last Will and Testament in Writing, duly executed in the Presence of *three or more* credible Witnesses, in Manner and Form following, *that is to say*, Every Grantee of Lands not exceeding *eighty Acres*, to any *one* Son or any *one* Daughter in Tail Male; and every Grantee of Lands exceeding *eighty Acres*, the Whole, or any Part thereof, but not in lesser Lots or Portions than *fifty Acres* to any *one* Devisee, to his or her *Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters* in Tail Male; and in Default of such Devise as aforesaid, then that such *Lands and Tenements* shall descend to the eldest Son in Tail Male; and in Default of Issue Male, to the eldest Daughter in Tail Male; and in Default of Issue Male and Female, then that such *Lands and Tenements* shall be holden in Tail Male, if not exceeding *eighty Acres*, by any *one* such Person; and if exceeding *eighty Acres*, by any *one or more* such Person or Persons, but not in any smaller Lot or Portion than *fifty Acres* to any *one* Person as such Grantee shall by his or her last Will and Testament in Writing, executed as aforesaid, direct and appoint; and in Default of such Direction or Appointment, then that such *Lands and Tenements* shall be holden in Tail Male by the Heir at Law of such Grantee; *subject nevertheless* to such Right of the Widow (if any) as aforesaid, *Provided always*, That no Son, Daughter, or other Person shall be capable of enjoying

ing any Devise which may thereby increase his or her former Possession of Land within the said Colony, to more than *five Hundred Acres*; but such Devise to be void, and the Lands thereby given, to descend in such Manner as if no such Devise had been made. *Provided also*, That such Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters, and all and every such Person or Persons intitled to hold and enjoy any such *Lands and Tenements*, do within the Space of *twelve Months* after the Death of *such Grantee*, or of *those* under whom they claim, personally appear, if residing in *America*, and claim the same in any of the Town-courts in *Georgia*; and, if residing out of *America*, then within the Space of *eighteen Months* next after such Death; and in Default of such Appearance and Claim as aforesaid, That all and singular the said *Lands and Tenements* shall be and remain to the said Trustees, and their Successors for ever. *AND Provided also*, That all and every such Estates shall be subject and liable to the like Rents, Reservations, Provisoos, and Conditions, as in the former Grants of Lands heretofore made, *save and except* so much thereof as is hereby altered, or intended to be altered, upon the Failure of Issue Male.

And it is hereby required, That Publick Notice of these Resolutions be forthwith given by the Magistrates of the respective Town-courts in *Georgia*, and also by the Secretary of the said Trustees in *London*, that all and every the Grantees of Lands or Tenements, within the said Colony, may enter their respective Claims, either at the *Georgia Office* near *Old Palace-Yard* in *Westminster*, or in any of the Town-courts in *Georgia*, within the Space of *twelve Months* from the Date hereof, to the End that they may receive the Benefit hereby intended, and that proper Grants and Conveyances in the Law may be forthwith prepared and executed for that Purpose. And it is hereby

hereby expressly declared, That no Fee or Reward shall be taken for the Entering of any such Claim, directly or indirectly, by any Person or Persons whatsoever.

Signed by Order of the said Common-Council.

BENJAMIN MARTYN, *Secretary.*

We believe this Paper will perplex most People, who have not thoroughly studied the Law, to make Sense of it; and as there were no Lawyers in *Georgia*, it would seem as if it had been sent over with no other End, than that it should not be understood; and indeed it rather tended to add to the Confusions in the Colony, than to promote the Benefit of it: We can only assure the *Reader*, that it had no good Effect in *Georgia*, and that it was kept up there as much as possible from the People, only a fictitious Abridgement thereof, with the same Title and the same Way signed, being publickly exhibited in Writing; but this was a needless Caution; for not *One in Twenty* of them would have understood any one Paragraph of it. In *October*, 1739, the General issues out his Proclamation for Granting *Letters of Marque and Reprisals*; and the Inhabitants being called together in the Court-House, he there makes them a very elaborate Speech, and, amongst other Things, tells them, *That he was design'd against St. Augustine, and if he did not take it, he would leave his Bones before the Walls thereof*: But he is now at *Frederica*, and, as we have too much Reason to believe, this Castle is still in the Hands of the *Spaniards*. A little after this we had another Instance how much our Benefactors had our Interest and Welfare at Heart; for at this Time it was given out, *That all the Cattle, that were unmark'd, belong'd to the Trustees as Lords of the Mannor*; and Orders were given that they should be mark'd accordingly; but People strenuously insisting to the Contrary, the De-
sign

sign was dropp'd for that Time. On the 4th of November Mr. Oglethorpe departed from Savannah; and he now seems to have intirely forgot it; and it is certain, that ever since the Affair of the Representation, according to his own Words, *the very Name of the Place is become hateful to him, as are all those who he thought were Ring-Leaders in that Affair*; some of whom he endeavour'd to threaten and bribe to a Recantation, but to little Purpose; *two or three* being the most (to the best of our Knowledge) that he could gain, and even those, we believe, never gave any Thing under their Hands. One flagrant Instance of the indirect Practices he used to draw People into his Measures was as follows: * In Summer, 1739 (when it was thought the Representation would have succeeded) Messrs. Grant, Douglass, Stirling, and Baillie, who had been old Settlers in the Colony, and who had in a Manner ruin'd themselves, as others had done, either by Planting or Building, wrote to the Trustees for an Island, and at the same Time applied to Mr. Oglethorpe for it; he appeared mighty glad at their Resolution, and told them, *That, if they would agree to what he had to propose, the Granting of an Island should be Nothing in respect to what he would do for them*: They told him, *That they would do any Thing that was consistent with their Knowledge and Conscience*: Then they were dismissed, and the next Day they were to know his Mind; *that being come*, two of his Emissaries were sent separately with Proposals; which they afterwards wrote in order to be signed, but refused a Copy thereof: These Proposals were to the following Effect, *viz.* To acknowledge they were in the Wrong for having any Hand in the Making or Signing the Representation; to ask the General's Pardon for so doing; and to assert, that they believed the Colony might

* There are particular Affidavits to prove this whole Affair.

flourish according to the *then* present Constitution : These Things complied with, they should have what Money they were pleas'd to ask for, with Horses, Cattle, and every Thing else they wanted, together with the General's perpetual Friendship and Assistance : If not complied with, they might expect Nothing but his highest Resentment. They answered, *That they never expected, nor did they think they ever asked for any Favours from the General, and as for his Resentment, they believed they had already felt the Utmost of it.* In whatever Shape the General wrote Home of this Affair, is not known ; but however, from what he wrote, the Trustees thought fit, at first, positively to deny their Request, in a Letter which came to their Hands in *July, 1740*, of which this is an exact Copy.

To Messrs. Grant, Douglass, and Bailie, at Savannah, in Georgia.

Gentlemen,

Georgia-Office, March 25, 1740.

THE Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, have received and read your Letter of May 26, 1739, by which they find you have abandoned your Settlements upon the Ogeeche River, for the following Reasons ; because you are not allow'd to have black Servants to cultivate your Lands, and because you dislik'd the Tenure of your Grants.

As to the First, you must have seen by the Trustees Answer to the Representation of some of the People, that they cannot, and will not break into the Constitution of the Province, by such an Introduction of Slavery in Blacks ; and that upon the most mature Deliberation, and for the strongest Reasons ; which indeed are obvious to every considering Man, and which they are confirmed in by the Danger which has lately threatened South-Carolina, by the Insurrection of the Negroes, and would be more imminent in Georgia, it being a Frontier.

As to the Last, relating to the Tenure of Lands, the Trustees suppose you have seen the Alteration which they have made since the Writing of your Letter, and they have no Doubt but you are satisfied therewith, as the rest of the Colony are.

The Trustees have likewise received and considered your Petition to General Oglethorpe, for a Settlement on Wilmington Island ; and his Answers thereto, which they think are of great Force ; and therefore they cannot make you a Grant there, but hope you will go on improving your Settlements on the Ogeeche River, which they perceive by your Letter, May 26, that you had made a great Progress in.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very Humble Servant,

Benj. Martyn, Secretary.

To this they returned the following Answer.

To the Honourable the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, at their Office near Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

Honourable Gentlemen,

WE have received a Letter signed by your Secretary, of the 25th of March last, owning the Receipt of ours to the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, dated the 26th of May, 1739, in which we set forth the Expence we had been at in prosecuting our Settlement on the Ogeeche River, together with the Impossibility of carrying on any Settlement with Success in this Colony, according to the present Constitution ; as an additional Confirmation of which, we then presented your Honours with an Accompt current, carried on from the Commence-
ment

ment of our Settlement on the *Ogeeche*, and continued till we were drove thence by the strongest Appearances of Destruction, arising from the having expended our *ALL* in the strenuous Prosecution of an impracticable Scheme: And here we must beg Leave to observe, That it appears to us, you have neither considered our Letter or Accompt; otherwise you never would have advis'd us to return to a Place on which we have already in vain consumed so much Time and Money.

We have seen and seriously considered every Paragraph of a printed Paper, entitled, *The Answer of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, to the Representation from the Inhabitants of Savannah*; which, in our humble Opinion, is *no Answer at all*; but rather an *absolute* Refusal of Demands to which we are legally entitled, under the specious Pretences of Guardianship and Fatherly Care; without having answer'd *one* Sentence, or confuted, by Strength of Argument, *any* Part of our Assertions.

Because our Neighbouring Province (of which you are pleas'd to take Notice) has, by an Introduction of *too* great Numbers, abus'd the Use of Negroes; or, because an undoubted Property in our Land Possessions might prove detrimental or hurtful to idle, profligate, or abandon'd People; it does not at all follow, that we should be debarr'd the Use of Negroes for the Field, or the more laborious Parts of Culture, under prudent Limitations; or that sober and virtuous Men should be depriv'd of just Titles to their Properties.

We are surprized that your Honours mention the Representations of the People of the *Darien*, as a Confirmation of the Unreasonableness of our Demands: For did your Honours know the Motives by which these People were induced to present you with one or more Petitions, contradictory

' contradictory to our Representation, the Welfare of
 ' the Colony, and their own Consciences ; we
 ' are persuaded you never would have offer'd them
 ' as Reasons for rejecting the Representation from
 ' *Savannah* : They were bought with a Number
 ' of Cattle, and extensive Promises of future Re-
 ' wards ; a little *present* Interest made them for-
 ' get or neglect their *Posterity* ; whereas the Peo-
 ' ple of this Place, duly sensible of the Miseries
 ' and Calamities they have suffered, and do still
 ' labour under, *freely* and *voluntarily* put their
 ' Hands to the Representation of this Part of the
 ' Province : No *artful* Means were used to induce
 ' them to it ; no *artful* Man or Men, Negro Mer-
 ' chants or others, persuaded them to it : *Dismal*
 ' Poverty and the most *absolute* Oppression were
 ' the *true* Fountains from whence our Complaints
 ' proceeded. But how miserably were these *incon-*
 ' *siderate* deluded Wretches rewarded ? They were
 ' soon after carried against *St. Augustine*, placed on a
 ' dangerous Post, where they were all or most of them
 ' cut off or taken Prisoners by the Enemy ; which
 ' has put a Period to the Settlement of *Darien*,
 ' of which so many great Things have been false-
 ' ly reported.

' With Regard to our *Representation*, we shall
 ' only beg Leave to make one Supposition, which
 ' it's almost impossible can have happen'd, *viz.*
 ' That this and all the other *Representations*, *Let-*
 ' *ters*, *Suits*, or *Petitions*, made to the Trustees by
 ' private or a joint Number of Persons, have been
 ' entirely false and groundless : What can have re-
 ' duced the Colony to the *Situation* in which it
 ' now is ? What can have reduc'd its Inhabitants
 ' to *one sixth Part* of the Number which we have
 ' known to reside here ? Or, *lastly*, to what is the
 ' starving and despicable *Condition* of the Few,
 ' that are now left, owing ? Is it not, as well as
 ' every other Matter which we have before urg'd,
 ' owing to and occasion'd by the unanswerable
 ' Reasons

Reasons at different Times given, and laid before your Honours, by honest Men (independent of you) who were and are the chief Sufferers in this Colony; and who could not be *bribed* to conceal, or *terrified* from declaring their Sentiments?

Your Honours may readily and safely join Issue with us in our Appeal to Posterity, *who were their best * Friends, &c.* for it is certain and obvious, that, if the Trustees are resolved to adhere to their *present Constitution*, they or their Successors are in no great Danger of being called to any Account by our Posterity in *Georgia*.

We have likewise seen and read the Alterations Mr. *Martyn* mentions to have been made by your Honours, with Regard to the *Tenure of Lands*; together with a fictitious Abridgment of the same affixed to the most publick Places at *Savannah*.

Mr. *Martyn*, in his Letter, is pleased to tell us, *That your Honours imagine we are satisfied therewith, as the rest of the Colony are!* Some few, perhaps, may have expressed themselves satisfied; but we will say no worse of such few, than that your Honours will soon be sensible, that even *they* are Deceivers. It is true, such *Alterations*, and the Paper, intitled, *An Answer to our Representation* above-mentioned, are artfully penned, and will, doubtless, for a Time, amuse even Men of the best Sense in *Europe*, or elsewhere, who are Strangers to the Colony of *Georgia*; but any Man of common Understanding, or the least Penetration, who, by an *unfortunate* Experience, has been well acquainted with *that* Colony, can easily demonstrate, that those very Papers are further Snares to increase our Miseries; as it is impossible we can be enabled, by these *Alterations*, to subsist ourselves and Families any more than before, far less to put us in a Capacity of recovering our already sunk Fortunes and Loss of Time. Some Time in the Summer, 1739 (whilst we still expected agreeable

* *Vide Answer to the Representation.*

Alterations to have succeeded our *Representation*) we
 applied more than once to General Oglethorpe, as one
 of the Trustees, for the same Tract of Land which
 we have since been refused by your Honours: But
 our Petitions and Applications were rejected; and
 for what Reason? Because indeed we refused to *con-*
tradict what we had before set forth in our *Represen-*
tation, and so become Villains, as (we have too much
 Reason to believe) some others on the same Occasion
 were: We would not accept of *Settlements, Sums of*
Money, Horses, Cattle, and other valuable Considera-
tions at the Expence of *Betraying our Country, and*
Contradicting our Consciences, by signing a Paper,
 which was prepared and offered to us, purporting a
Repentance of the Measures we had taken for our
 own and the Relief of other distressed *British* Sub-
 jects; and, consequently, an *Approbation* of a Scheme
 which, by all Appearance, seems to have been cal-
 culated and prepared to form a Colony of Vassals,
 whose *Properties and Liberties* were, *at all Times*, to
 have been disposed of at the Discretion or Option of
 their Superiors.

Such and many other *Methods of Corruption* have
 been *too often* practised in this Colony; but we refu-
 sed and scorned such Actions, from Principles of
 which every honest Man ought to be possessed.

We are not surprized to find, That we have in
 vain applied to your Honours, in several Affairs,
 when we see you have been hitherto prepossessed, by
 a Gentleman of superior Interest, with Informations
 and Assertions full of *Resentment*, and which, we well
 know, cannot stand the Test of an *impartial Exami-*
nation; but we are amazed, and sorry to find, That
 he has had, for so many Years together, the Interest
 of Nominating *Those*, who have been appointed, from
 Time to Time, for the *Administration of Justice*, and
 making an *impartial* Enquiry into, and informing
 your Honours of the *real* Situation of the Colony of
Georgia; we say, such, who have been *implicitly*
 obedient in carrying on his *arbitrary* Schemes of Go-
 P vernment,

‘ vernment, and *oppressing* the Inhabitants, as well as
 ‘ *conniving* at the Deceiving your Honours and the
 ‘ Nation !

‘ *Gentlemen*, As we have no Favours to ask, or
 ‘ Resentments to fear, we may with the greater
 ‘ Freedom observe, that we are in full Hopes, *that*
 ‘ *all* we can *justly* ask, will be granted us by a *British*
 ‘ *Parliament*, who, we doubt not, will soon make an
 ‘ Enquiry into the Grievances of *oppressed Subjects*,
 ‘ which have formerly inhabited, or do now inhabit
 ‘ the Colony of *Georgia* ; That Colony which has
 ‘ cost so great an Expence to the Nation, and from
 ‘ which so great Benefits were promis’d and ex-
 ‘ pected !

‘ We are sensible of the Freedoms which have been
 ‘ used with our respective Characters, in the *Misre-*
 ‘ *presentations* sent your Honours by *partial* Men ;
 ‘ Nor are we less sensible, that the Majority of the
 ‘ Trustees have been kept in the Dark, with regard
 ‘ to our *just Complaints* and *Representations* ; or that
 ‘ such *Complaints* have been communicated to them
 ‘ in Lights *distant from Truth* ; insomuch that, we
 ‘ have Reason to believe, *two Thirds* of the Honoura-
 ‘ ble Board are either misinformed of, or are entire
 ‘ Strangers to the barbarous and destructive Schemes
 ‘ carried on in this miserable Colony.

‘ We hope it will e’er long appear to your Ho-
 ‘ nours and the World (whatever has been advanced
 ‘ to the contrary) That we are *honest* Men, free from
 ‘ any *base* Design, free from any *mutinous* Spirit ;
 ‘ who have only *stood firm* for the Recovery of our
 ‘ *lost Privileges*, which have been secretly, and under
 ‘ the most specious Pretences, withdrawn from us
 ‘ by some *designing* and *self-interested* Men.

‘ We should be sorry to write disrespectfully of any
 ‘ *one* of the Trustees ; but when *distressed* and *oppres-*
 ‘ *sed* People arrive at the last Extremities, it must
 ‘ be supposed, they will neither be *ashamed* to pub-
 ‘ lish their Misfortunes, or *afraid* of imputing their
 ‘ Cala-

Calamities to the Fountain from whence they spring.

Far be it from us in any Shape to reflect in general on the Honourable Board, who we still believe are Gentlemen of *Honour* and *Reputation*, who would not be accessory to any *sinister* or *base* Designs; but we can't help thinking, that they are deluded, and brought to pursue Measures inconsistent with the Welfare and Prosperity of the Colony, by *some* who of the *whole* Corporation are only acquainted with the particular Situation of it; and who must therefore, wilfully and from Design, form and prepare destructive Schemes for the perishing Inhabitants of *Georgia*; and, by *unfair* Representations of Persons and Things, draw the *Approbation* of the greater Part of the Honourable Board, to such Measures for the *Oppression* of His Majesty's Subjects, which they would, if they were impartially inform'd, scorn to think of, far less agree to.

General *Oglethorpe*, with all his Forces, has been obliged to raise the Siege of *St. Augustine*, and we have Reason to believe the impending Ruin of this Colony will be thereby determined; for the *Spaniards* are reinforced; the General's Army harrafs'd and weaken'd, and the *Indians* provoked and discontented; so that every Thing looks with the most *dismal* Aspect. But as his *Conduct* in, and the *Consequences* of these Affairs, will be soon published to the World; and as we doubt not we have already incurred your Honours Displeasure, by reciting thus freely the many *Hardships* which we have here and formerly asserted to have been the Causes of our Ruin; We shall now forbear, and conclude by adding, That the *Extremity* of our Misfortunes has at last rendered us utterly incapable of staying any longer: And tho' all the Money we have expended, on Improvements in the Colony, is now of no *Advantage* to us here, nor can be elsewhere; yet poor

as we are, we shall think ourselves happy when we are gone from a Place where Nothing but *Poverty* and *Oppression* subsists : Therefore we hope, if ever *this* or any other Paper or Letter of ours shall appear in Publick ; your Honours will impute such Publication to have proceeded from no other Motives, besides a thorough Knowledge of our Duty to ourselves, our Fellow Subjects and Sufferers, and to prevent others for the Future from being deluded in the same Manner as we have been, who are, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servants.

Georgia, Savannah,

10 August, 1740.

Signed, *Da. Douglass,*

Wm. Stirling, Tho. Baillie.

About the latter End of *May*, 1740, Mr. *Oglethorpe* set out with his Regiment for *Florida*, and soon after the *Carolina* Forces (consisting of about Six Hundred Men) joined him, with about Three hundred Indians, and Sixty High-Landers Volunteers from *Darien*, who were buoy'd up by the General with the mighty Hopes of Reward ; besides several Stragglers and Boat-men from other Parts of the Province, and elsewhere ; so that, exclusive of Seven Men of War, there might be about Fifteen Hundred effective Men assisting at the Siege (as it was called) of the Castle of *St. Augustine* : But we shall take no further Notice of this Affair, than as it has affected or may still affect the Colony of *Georgia* : The Place being alarmed, the High-Landers, with some others, making in all One Hundred and Forty-one Men, were posted at *Musa* (this was a small Fort about a Mile distant from the Castle, which had been abandoned by the Spaniards, at the General's first Approach) where they were soon after attacked by a superior Force of the Enemy, and

and a miserable Slaughter ensued, scarcely *one Third* of the Number escaping, the others being either killed or taken Prisoners. Thus these poor People, who, at the Expence of their Consciences, sign'd a Representation contrary to their own Interest and Experience, and gave themselves entirely up to the General's Service, by their Deaths, at once freed his Excellency from his Debts and Promises, and put an End to the Settlement of *Darien* ; for there are now in that Place not *one quarter* Part of the Number who settled there at first, and *that* is made up chiefly of Women and Children ; and a Scout-boat is stationed before the Town to prevent any of them from going off.

This Siege was raised about the Beginning of *July* ; the General with the Remainder of his Regiment returned to *Frederica* ; the *Carolina* Forces were shipped off for that Province ; the few *Georgians* that were left repaired, as soon as they were allowed, to their several Homes in a miserable Condition ; and the *Indians* marched towards their respective Countries, very much weakened and discontented ; the *Cherokees* returned (as they came) by *Savannah*, and of *One Hundred and Ten* healthy Men, only about *Twenty* got to their Nation, the rest either perished by Sick-ness, or were slain : And thus ended the Campaign in *Florida*.

During these Transactions, *Savannah* decay'd apace, and, in *August* and *September* the same Year, People went away by *Twenties* in a Vessel, insomuch, that one would have thought the Place would have been intirely forsaken ; for, in these *two* Months, about *One Hundred* Souls out of the County of *Savannah* left the Colony ; many others have since left it, and, we believe, more will leave it very soon.

The Boats with their Hands, which the General employ'd at that unfortunate Expedition, he neither will pay, subsist, or let depart from that Place ;
how-

however, they are stealing away by Degrees * : And at this Time, of about *Five* *October*, *1740*. *Thousand* Souls that had, at various Embarkations, arrived in the Colony of *Georgia* (exclusive of the Regiment) scarce as *many* *Hundreds* remain ; and *these* consist of the *Saltzburghers* at *Ebenezer*, who are yearly supported from *Germany* and *England* ; the People of *Frederica*, who are supported by Means of the Regiment ; the poor Remainder of the *Darien* ; a few Orphans, and others under that Denomination, supported by Mr. *Whitefield* ; together with some *Dutch* Servants maintained for doing Nothing by the Trustees, with *Thirty* or *Forty* necessary Tools to keep the others in Subjection : And *Those* make up the poor Remains of the miserable Colony of *GEORGIA* ! †

Having now brought down this Work to the Month of *October*, *1740*, being about the Time most of the Authors of this *NARRATIVE* were obliged to leave that *fatal* Colony ; we shall conclude the Whole with a Geographical and Historical Account of its present State.

G*EO**R**G**I**A* lies in the 30 and 31 Degrees of North Latitude : The *Air* generally clear, the *Rains* being much shorter as well as heavier than in *England* ; the *Dews* are very great ; *Thunder* and *Lightning* are expected almost every Day in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *August* ; they are very terrible, especially to a Stranger : During those Months, from *Ten* in the Morning to *Four* in the Afternoon, the *Sun* is extremely scorching ; but the *Sea-breeze* sometimes blows from *Ten* till *Three* or *Four* : The *Winter* is nearly of the same Length as in *England* ; but the *Mid-day* *Sun* is always warm, e-

* We are now informed, they are all got away, some of them being paid, and some not.

† It is here to be observed, that we have excluded the Settlement of *Augusta*, it being upon a quite different Footing.

ven when the *Morning* and *Evenings* are very sharp, and the *Nights* piercing Cold.

The *Land* is of *Four* Sorts ; *Pine Barren*, *Oak Land*, *Swamp*, and *Marsh*. The *Pine Land* is of far the greatest Extent, especially near the *Sea-Coasts* : The *Soil* of this is a dry whitish Sand, producing Shrubs of several Sorts, and between them a harsh coarse Kind of Grass, which Cattle do not love to feed upon ; but here and there is a little of a better Kind, especially in the *Savannas*, (so they call the low watery Meadows which are usually intermixed with *Pine Lands* :) It bears naturally *two* Sorts of Fruit ; *Hurtle-Berries* much like those in *England*, and *Chinquopin-Nuts*, a dry Nut about the Size of a small Acorn : A laborious Man may in *one* Year clear and plant *four* or *five* Acres of this Land ; it will produce, the *first* Year, from *two* to *four* Bushels of *Indian Corn*, and from *four* to *eight* of *Indian Pease*, per Acre ; the *second* Year it usually bears much about the same ; the *third*, less ; the *fourth*, little or nothing : *Peaches* it bears well ; likewise the *White-Mulberry*, which serves to feed the *Silk-Worms* ; the *Black* is about the Size of a *Black Cherry*, and has much the same Flavour.

The *Oak Land* commonly lies in narrow Streaks between *Pine Land* and *Swamps*, *Creeks* or *Rivers* : The *Soil* is a blackish Sand, producing several Kinds of *Oak*, *Bay*, *Laurel*, *Ash*, *Wallnut*, *Sumach* and *Gum Trees*, a Sort of *Sycamore*, *Dog Trees* and *Hickory* : In the choicest Part of this Land grow *Par-simon Trees*, and a few *Black Mulberry* and *American Cherry Trees* : The common *wild Grapes* are of *two* Sorts, both red ; the *Fox Grape* grows two or three only on a Stalk, is thick-skin'd, large ston'd, of a harsh Taste, and of the Size of a small Cherry ; the *Cluster Grape* is of a harsh Taste too, and about the Size of a white Curran. This Land requires much Labour to clear ; but, when it is cleared, it will bear any Grain, for *three*, *four*, or *five* Years some-

sometimes without laying any Manure upon it ; An Acre of it generally produces *Ten* Bushels of *Indian Corn*, besides *five* of *Pease*, in a Year ; so that this is justly esteem'd the most valuable Land in the Province, white People being incapable to clear and cultivate the Swamps.

A *Swamp* is any low watery Place, which is covered with Trees or Canes : They are here of *three* Sorts, *Cypress*, *River*, and *Cane* Swamps ; *Cypress Swamps* are mostly large Ponds, in and round which *Cypresses* grow : Most *River Swamps* are overflown on every Side by the River which runs through or near them ; if they were drain'd, they would produce good Rice ; as would the *Cane Swamps* also, which in the mean Time are the best Feeding for all Sorts of Cattle.

The *Marshes* are of *two* Sorts ; *soft wet Marsh*, which is all a Quagmire, and absolutely good for Nothing, and *hard Marsh*, which is a firm Sand ; but however at some Seasons is good for feeding Cattle : Marshes of both Sorts abound on the Sea-Islands, which are very numerous, and contain all Sorts of Land ; and upon these chiefly, near Creeks and Runs of Water, Cedar Trees grow.

We shall only add to the above, That considering no Land can be sowed (or at least what is sowed preserved) till the same is inclosed, that *five* Acres is the utmost a very able and laborious Man can propose to manage ; this being the Quantity allotted for the Task of a Negro in the Neighbouring Province, which Negro works *four* Hours each Day more than a white Man can do.

It must next be noticed, that with regard to the above Returns (suppose a prosperous Season without Disappointments ; which is not the Case in such small Improvements as can be expected in an infant Colony *one* Year in *five*) either Drought burns or Rain drowns the Corn, and makes the *Pease* fall out of the Pod ; Deer (which no Fences
can

can exclude) devour those little Settlements in a Night; Rats and Squirrels do the same; Birds eat the Seed out of the Ground, and dig up the Blade after it is sowed; and variety of Worms and Insects devour the one Half of it: But let us suppose none of those Evils happened, let us view the Amount of the Produce valued at the highest Rate.

The Produce of five Acres of Pine Land raised by one Hand, the first Year,

Indian Corn, 20 Bushels at	l.	s.	d.	
10s. Currency per Bushel.	1	5	0	Sterling.
Indian Pease, 40 Bush. at ditto.	2	10	0	

Total of *first* Year's Produce, 3 15 0

The *second* Year the same; the *third* less; the *fourth* little or nothing.

Best Oak Land, five Acres, at 15 Bushels of Corn and Pease per Acre, is 75 Bushels at ditto. Price, is 4l. 13s. 9d. Sterling.

Let us next consider the Maintenance of every single white Servant *per Annum*, at the lowest Rate, and then the Reader will be able to judge, whether white People can get their Livelihood by planting Land in this Climate without Negroes? And the Allowance to the Trustees *Dutch* Servants being the Least at which any white Servant could be maintained in *Georgia*, we shall therefore take our Estimation from it, which is *Eight Pence Sterling per Day*, or 12l. 3s. 4d. *Sterl. per Annum*; so that, at a Medium, the Expence is three Times greater than the Produce, besides Tools, Medicines, and other Necessaries.

We must likewise observe, that the Proportion of *Pine Barren* to either good *Swamp* or *Oak* and *Hickory* Land, is at least *six* to *one*; that the far greater Number of the small Lots have none or very little *Oak* Land; and if they had *Swamp* that would bear *Rice*, white People are unable to clear them if they are covered with *Trees*, and tho^o

only with Canes, which is the easiest to cultivate ; it were simply impossible to manufacture the Rice by white Men ; the Exercise being so severe, that no Negro can be employed in any other Work or Labour comparable to it, and many *Hundreds* of them (notwithstanding all the Care of their Masters) yearly lose their Lives by that necessary Work.

S AVANNAH stands on a flat Bluff (so they term a high Land hanging over a Creek or River) which rises about *Forty* Feet perpendicular from the River, and commands it several Miles *both* upwards and downwards, and if it was not for a Point of Woods which, for about *four* Miles down the River, stretches itself out towards the South East, one might have a View of the Sea, and the Island of *Tybee* : The Soil is a white Sand for above a Mile in Breadth South-East and North-West ; beyond this, Eastward, is a River Swamp ; Westward, a small Body of Wood-land (in which was the old *Indian* Town) separated by a Creek from a large Tract of Land, which runs upwards along the Side of the River, for the Space of about *five* Miles ; and being, by far, the best near the Town, is reserved for the *Indians*, as General *Oglethorpe* declares, as are also some of the Islands in the River *Savannah*, and the *three* most valuable Islands upon all the Coast of that Province, *viz.* *Offiba*, *St. Katherine*, and *Sapula*. South-West of the Town is a Pine Barren, that extends about *fourteen* Miles to *Vernon* River.

On the East Side of the Town is situated the *Publick Garden* (being *ten* Acres inclosed) on a barren Piece of Land, where it is hardly possible for what is planted to live, but impossible to thrive ; and from this Garden were all the Planters to have been furnished with *Mulberry-Trees*, &c.

The Plan of the Town was beautifully laid out in Wards, Tythings, and Publick Squares left at proper Distances for Markets and Publick Buildings ; the Whole making an agreeable Uniformity.

The

The Publick Works in this Town are, 1st, A *Court-House*, being one handsome Room, with a Piache on three Sides : This likewise serves for a Church for Divine Service, none having been ever built, notwithstanding the Trustees, in their Publick Acts, acknowledge the Receipt of about *Seven Hundred Pounds Sterling*, from charitable Persons for that expresse Purpose.

2^{dly}, Opposite to the *Court-House* stands the *Log-House* or *Prison* (which is the only one remaining of *five* or *six* that have been successively built in *Savannah*) that Place of Terror, and Support of *absolute* Power in *Georgia*.

3^{dly}, Nigh thereto is a House built of *Logs*, at a very great Charge, as was said, for the Trustees Steward ; the Foundation below Ground is already rotten, * as the whole Fabrick must be in a short Time ; for, the Roof being flat, the Rain comes in at all Parts of it.

4^{thly}, The *Store-House*, which has been many Times altered and amended at a very great Charge ; and it now serves as a Store for the private Benefit of *one* or *two*, as before mentioned.

5^{thly}, The *Guard-House*, which was first built on the Bluff, soon decayed ; as did a second through improper Management ; this, now standing, being the *Third*. Several *Flagg-Staffs* were likewise erected, the last of which, according to common Report, cost *Fifty Pound Sterling*.

6^{thly}, A *Publick Mill* for grinding Corn, was first erected at a considerable Expence, in one Square of the Town ; but in about *three* Years Time (without doing the least Service) it fell to the Ground : In another Square of the Town, a *second* was set up, at a far greater Expence, but never finished ; and is now erased, and converted into a House for entertaining the *Indians*, and other such like Uses.

7^{thly}, *Wells* and *Pumps* were made at a great

* In *August*, 1740, a new Foundation was begun.

Charge ; but they were immediately choaked up, and never rendered useful, though this Grievance was frequently represented both to the General and Magistrates ; the Want of Wells obliging the Inhabitants to use the *River Water*, which all the Summer over is polluted with putrid Marshes, and the numberless Insects that deposit their *Ova* there, together with putrefied Carcasses of Animals and corrupted Vegetables ; and this, no doubt, occasioned much of the Sickness that swept off many.

Several of the Houses which were built by Freeholders, for Want of Heirs Male, are fallen to the Trustees (even to the Prejudice of the lawful Creditors of the Deceased) and are disposed of as the General thinks proper.

At least *Two Hundred* Lots were taken up in *Savannah*, about *One Hundred and Seventy* of which were built * upon ; a great many of these are now ruinous, and many more shut up and abandoned, so that the Town appears very desolate, scarce *one quarter* Part of its Inhabitants being left, and most of those in a miserable Condition, for Want of the proper Necessaries of Life.

St. SIMONS Island, having on the East the Gulf of *Florida*, on the other Sides Branches of the *Altamaha*, is about *One Hundred* Miles South of *Savannah*, and extends in Length about *Twenty*, in Breadth from *Two* to *Five* Miles : On the West Side of it, on a low Bluff, stands *FREDERICA*, having Woods to the North and South, to the East partly Woods, partly Savannas, and partly Marsh.

The Soil is mostly blackish Sand ; the Fortifications are augmented since the Retreat from *Augustine*, and here lie most of the Remains of General *Oglethorpe's* Regiment : *Frederica* was laid out in Form of a Crescent, divided into *One Hundred and Forty Four* Lots, whereof about *Fifty* were built upon ; the Number of the Inhabitants, notwithstand-

* Several of these had more than one House upon them.

ing of the Circulation of the Regiment's Money, are not above *One Hundred and Twenty*, Men, Women, and Children, and these are daily stealing away by all possible Ways. On the Sea Point, about *five* Miles South East of the Town, were *three* Companies of the Soldiers stationed before the Attempt upon *St. Augustine*; several pretty Houses were built by the Officers, and many Lots set off to the Soldiers, and entered upon by them; most, if not all, now desolate. Several of the Officers of the Regiment brought over Servants to cultivate Land; Col. *Cockran*, twenty Servants; Lieut. *Horton*, at *Jekyl*, sixteen Servants; Capt. *Gascoign*, at least as many; all gone; and, according to the best of our Information, about *Two Hundred* of the Regiment are diminished.

About *Twenty* Miles North-West from *St. Simons*, is *D A R I E N*, the Settlement of the *Scots Highlanders*; the Town is situate on the Main Land, close to a Branch of the *Alatamaha* River, on a Bluff *Twenty* Feet high; the Town is surrounded on all Sides with Woods; the Soil is a blackish Sand: Here were upwards of *Two Hundred and Fifty* Persons settled, who in *Spring*, 1736, built a large Fort for their own Protection; and the poor Remains of these are now no more than *Fifty Three* (above *two Thirds* of which are Women and Children) besides *eleven* of the Trustees Servants enlisted as Soldiers, and stationed there under the Command of an Officer, in order to keep the others from going away, who are nevertheless making their Escape daily.

The Southermost Settlement in *Georgia*, is *FORT St. A N D R E W S*, *Fifty* Miles South from *Frederica*, on the South-West Side of *Cumberland Island*, upon a high Neck of Land which commands the River both Ways; the Walls are of Wood, fill'd up with Earth, round which are a Ditch and Palliade; *two* Companies of General *Oglethorpe's* Regiment were formerly stationed there, but are now mostly drawn to *Frederica*.

Opposite to *Frederica*, on the Main, were settled Messrs. *Carr* and *Carteret*, with above *twenty* Servants, where they cleared a considerable Tract of Land ; but that Plantation is now quitted, and their Servants either dead or dispersed. We have lately heard from *Frederica*, that, the General having stationed 10 or 12 Men upon this Place, they were attacked by *Spaniards* or *Spanish Indians*, 4 were killed, 4 carried off, and 2 left wounded.

NEW EBENEZER, to which the *Saltzburghers* removed from their former Habitation at *Old Ebenezer*, consists of about *One Hundred* Persons, under the Government of Mr. *Boltzius*, their Pastor ; they live and labour in a Kind of Community, and never commix or associate with Strangers ; they have been *hitherto* liberally supported both from *Germany* and *England*, and their Rights and Privileges have been much more extensive than any others in the Colony : This Town lies *six* Miles Eastward from the *old*, on a high Bluff upon the Side of *Savanna River*, and *forty* Miles from *Savannah*. Near to this Place, on a Creek of the same River, was built a Saw-Mill, which cost of the Publick Money above 1500 *l. Sterl.* but, like most other publick Works, is now intirely ruinous.

About *Ten* Miles East of *Ebenezer*, on a Creek, *three* Miles from the River, was the Village of *ABERCORN* ; in the Year 1733, there were *Ten* Families settled there, and several afterwards : In the Year 1737, Mr. *John Brodie*, with *twelve* Servants, settled there : But all those are gone, and it is now a Heap of Ruins.

Four Miles below *Abercorn*, upon the River-side is *Joseph's Town*, which was the Settlement of some *Scots* Gentlemen with thirty Servants ; but they have now left it, most of their Servants having died there.

A Mile below, on the River-side, is the Settlement where Sir *Francis Bathurst*, with *twelve* in Family and Servants, was placed, now in Ruins, without an Inhabitant.

A Quarter of a Mile below was the Settlement of *Walter Augustine*, with *six* in Family: Within this Settlement was another Mill erected, at the Charge of above 800 *l. Sterling*, all now in Ruins without an Inhabitant.

A Mile below is *Landiloe*, the Settlement of Mr. *Robert Williams*, with *forty* Servants, who made large Improvements there, and continued for the Space of *four* Years, planting each Season with great Industry in various Shapes, still expecting (with the other Settlers) an Alteration in the Constitution; but at last, having sunk a great deal of Money, he was obliged to leave it, with the Loss of above *Two Thousand Pounds Sterling*; and it is now uninhabited, and very much decayed. Next below that is the *Five Hundred Acre Tract* belonging to Dr. *Patrick Tailfer*; which was settled, but found impracticable to proceed upon, by Reason of the Hardships and Restrictions in the Colony. Next to that is Mr. *Jacob Matthew's* Plantation (formerly Mr. *Musgrove's*) called the Cow-pen, who lived there some Time with *ten* Servants; but has now left it, and keeps only *two* or *three* to look after his Cattle. Adjoining to this was Mr. *Cooksey's* Settlement, with *five* in Family; now intirely abandoned. Next to this was Capt. *Watson's* Plantation, with a good House, now in Ruins. All these lie upon the Side of the River. And upon the East and Southward, were the Settlements of *Young*, *Emery*, *Polbill*, and *Warwick*; all forsaken. Next upon the River-side is the *Indian Land* before-mentioned, separated from the foregoing Settlements by a Creek, and running all along to the Town: A little below this Creek is a Place called *Irene*, where Mr. *John Wesley* built a pretty good House for an *Indian School*; but he soon wearied of that Undertaking, and left it. A little below is the *Indian Town* called *New-Yamacra*, where the Remainder of *Tomo Chachi's* Indians reside.

Five Miles South-west of *Savannah*, on a small Rise, stands the Village of *Highgate*: *Twelve* Families were settled

settled here in 1733, mostly *French*, now reduced to *Two*. A Mile Eastward of this is *Hampstead*, where several *German* Families were settled in 1733, and some others since, now reduced to none.

Five Miles South-East of *Savannah*, is *THUNDERBOLT*, where there was a good Timber Fort, and *three* Families with *twenty* Servants were settled; but it is now all in Ruins and abandoned.

Four Miles South of this, is the Island of *Skiddoway*, on the North-East Point whereof *ten* Families were settled in 1733; now reduced to none.

A Creek divides *Skiddoway* from *TYBEE* Island, on the South-East Part of which, fronting the Inlet, the Light-house is built: *Twelve* Families were settled here in 1734, who have now forsaken it.

Twelve Miles Southward by Land from *Savannah*, is *Mr. Huston's* Plantation, kept with *one* Servant. And,

About *Thirty* Miles from that, up the River *Ogeeche*, was the Settlements of *Messrs. Stirlings, &c.* with *twenty-five* Servants: This Place, when they went there, were the Southermost Settlement in the Colony, and very || remote; so that they were obliged to build, at their own Expence and at a considerable Charge, a strong Wooden Fort for their Defence. And the said *Messrs. Stirlings* having resided there about *three* Years with the Servants, they were obliged to leave it, after having exhausted their Fortunes to no Purpose in the Experiment.

Twenty Miles above this, on a high Bluff on the same River, stands *Fort Argyle*: * 'Tis a small square Wooden Fort, Musquet-proof: Ten Families were settled here and about it; now all gone; and the Fort itself garrisoned by *one* Officer, *one* Dutch Servant, and *one* Woman, who were lately surprized, in the

|| This was the only Spot allowed them to settle upon, any other Place being refused.

* This is the Place where a Body of Horse, called the *Southern Rangers*, under the Command of Capt. *James Macpherson*, were stationed for several Years. They were paid by the Government of *Carolina*; but have been discharged for some Time past.

Officer's

Officer's Absence, by two Prisoners that broke out of the *Log-house* in *Savannah*, and both murdered.

Near the Mouth of *Vernon River*, upon a Kind of an Island (which is called *Hope-Isle*) are the Settlements of Messrs. *John Fallowfield*, *Henry Parker*, and *Noble Jones* : They have made some Improvements there, but chiefly Mr. *Fallowfield*, who has a pretty little convenient House and Garden, with a considerable Stock of Hogs, and some Cattle, &c. and where he generally resides with his Family. Near adjoining to this, upon a Piece of Land, which commands the * *Narrows*, is a Timber Building, called *Jones' Fort* ; which serves for *two* Uses, namely, to support Mr. *Noble Jones*, who is Commander of it, to prevent the Poor People of *Frederica* from getting to any other Place, where they might be able to support themselves.

About *three* Miles South-East of *Savannah*, upon *Augustine Creek*, lies *Oxstead*, the Settlement of Mr. *Thomas Causton*, improven by many Hands and a great Charge, where he now resides with a few Servants. Betwixt *Oxstead* and the Town of *Savannah* lie ; 1st, *Hermitage*, the Settlement of Mr. *Hugh Anderson*, who had *seventeen* in Family and Servants ; but he was obliged both to leave that and retire from the Colony about *two* Years ago, upon Account of the general Hardships. 2^{dly}, The Settlements of Mr. *Thomas Christie*, and *six* others, belonging to the Township of *Savannah* ; all now forsaken. 3^{dly}, The Settlements of the *Germans* of Count *Zinzendorff*, who were *twenty* Families ; which are likewise now entirely abandoned, they having all gone to other Colonies.

Upon the West Side of *Savannah*, lie the Township Lots of the *Jews*, now deserted (they having all gone to other Colonies, except *three* or *four*) as are all others on that Quarter, excepting *one* or *two*.

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About

* This is a narrow Passage, through which Boats are obliged to pass and repass, in going to and from the Southward.

About three Miles from *Savannah*, on the South, the Settlement of Mr. *William Williamson* is in the same Condition: And also,

The Settlement belonging to the Trustees adjoining to Mr. *Williamson's*; which was committed by them to the Care of Mr. *William Bradley*, their Steward, to be cultivated and improved by him at their Charge, as an Example to others, and to satisfy themselves what Improvements in Land were practicable by *white Servants*: The Event might have opened the Eyes of any that would see: Upwards of *twenty*, sometimes *thirty* Servants were employed; above *Two Thousand Pounds Sterling* expended in the Experiment; and never so much of any Grain raised from it, as would have maintained the Numbers employed about it *six* Months: It now lies on a Par with the most ruinous Plantation in *Georgia*. Part of their *Dutch* Servants have been employed last Year by Mr. *Thomas Jones*, upon a new Plantation about a Mile to the Southward of *Savannah*; they were *twenty five* in Number, and maintained at the Expence of *8 d. sterling* each *per Diem*; and we have lately been credibly informed, the Whole Produce did not exceed *One Hundred Bushels* of Corn.

The Orphan-house is situated about *fourteen* Miles South-East of *Savannah*: This famous Work was begun in *March 1740*; and, during the Space of *six Months*, there were about *One Hundred* People, Men, Women, and Children, maintained and employed about it; and according to their own Calculation, they have expended near *Four Thousand Pounds Sterling*: But ever since Mr. *Whitefield* left *Georgia* the latter End of *August*, in the same Year, it has decayed a-pace; for besides those he then carried to the Northward with him, a great many have since left them; and their Money growing short, they were soon obliged to discharge most of the Workmen; besides of late, many Divisions have arisen amongst them: In short, the Design seems to be drawing near a Period, altho' at this Time the House itself is scarcely half finished.

finished. It is built upon a low Pine Barren, surrounded on one Side with a large Tract of *salt Marsh*, extending to *Vernon River*, to which they have a Passage by *Water*, when the Tides are up, for small *Craft*; on the other Side it is surrounded with *Woods*; they have cleared about *ten Acres* of Ground, and have built several Houses and Huts. The Frame of the Orphan-house is up, the Roof shingled, and the Sides weather-boarded: It is *sixty Feet* in Length, *forty Feet* wide: It has two Stories besides Cellars and Garrets; the Cellars are built of Brick, which likewise serves for a Foundation to the whole Building: It would certainly be a fine Piece of Work, if finished; but if it were finished, where is the Fund for its Support? And what Service can an Orphan-house be in a Desert and a forsaken Colony?

About *three or four Miles* from the Orphan-house, on the Side of *Vernon River*, *William Stephens, Esq;* (formerly mentioned) has a Plantation with *five or six* Servants, who have cleared about *seven or eight Acres*: However if he reaps no Benefit from them, he is at as little Charge to maintain them. ||

As it would be too tedious to mention particularly the Township or *five and forty-five Acre* Lots, being in all about *One Hundred* that were settled; we need only therefore in general say, that there are few or none of them but what are in the same Condition with those before specified, *viz.* ruinous and desolate.

The last Place we shall mention is *AUGUSTA*, distant from *Savannah* Two Hundred Miles up the River, on the same Side: It was founded in 1737, at a considerable Charge, under the Direction of one Mr. *Roger Lacey*, being at that Time Agent to the *Cherokee Nation*: It is principally, if not altogether, inhabited by *Indian Traders* and *Store-keepers*, the Number of whom may now be about thirty or upwards; and a considerable Quantity of Corn has been raised there: To account for this singular Circumstance, we

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shall

|| The Trustees allow him so many Servants and their Maintenance.

shall only assign *two* Reasons; the first is the Goodness of the Land, which at so great a Distance from the Sea is richer than in the maritime Parts; the second and chief one is, that the Settlers there are indulged in and connived at the Use of Negroes, by whom they execute all the laborious Part of Culture; and the Fact is undoubted and certain, that upwards of *Eighty* Negroes are now in the Settlements belonging to that Place: We do not observe this as if it gives us any Uneasiness, that our Fellow-planters are indulged in what is so necessary for their Well-being; but we may be allowed to regret, that we and so many *British Subjects*, who stood much more in Need of them, should have been ruined for Want of such Assistances.

Having now taken a Survey of the Colony of *Georgia*, we shall conclude this Treatise by taking Notice of *two* or *three* of the most remarkable Transactions in it since *October* last.

On the *Tenth* Day of *November* a Court was called at *Savannah*, where Col. *Stephens* read a Paragraph of a Letter, which he said was from the Trustees, desiring the Inhabitants to set forth their Miseries, Hardships, and Difficulties in Writing, in order to have the Seal of the Colony annexed thereto, and so transmitted to the Trustees: Whereupon Mr. *Stephens* gave the Recorder a Paper to read, in which the Colony was represented in a most flourishing Condition, (in the Town of *Augusta* alone, there were represented to be 600 white People, and 3000 Pack-horses belonging thereto, who were employed in the *Indian Trade*) enumerating the many useful, fine, and curious Productions of it, such as Hedges with Pomegranates growing upon them, Wine, Silk, Oil, Wheat, &c. with many other *Hyperboles*: This Paper Mr. *Stephens* said he had been at great Care and Pains about, and which he took to be a just Answer to the Trustees Letter, with the true State of the Colony: But the poor People, seeing the Absurdity and False-

ness of it, soon discover'd their Dislike thereof by their leaving the Court-house ; and only *eighteen* Persons signed the same, every one of whom were supported in one Shape or other by the Publick : Mr. *Fallowfield*, then on the Bench, used what Arguments he could to persuade him, That it was reasonable every Person should represent his own Case to the Trustees, and he apprehended the Design of the Trustees was such ; but *Stephens* in a Passion said, *Except they would sign this, they should have the Publick Seal to no other Paper* ; so it was to no Purpose what either he or the Recorder Mr. *John Py* could urge, who very soon left the Court, declaring their Dislike and Abhorrence of such Proceedings ; but immediately they, with the rest of the Inhabitants, to the Number of above *sixty*, drew up a Remonstrance to the Trustees, in which they fully set forth the *true* State of the Colony, with their own miserable Condition in it : This Paper, and soon after a Petition to the King and Council, &c. were lately transmitted to the Authors hereof, who immediately forwarded them for *London* ; but as the Issue thereof is now depending, we don't think it proper to expose them to the Publick.

On the 2d of *April* last, a Fire broke out by Accident in a Smith's Forge in *Savannah*, which consumed almost one whole Square ; and, in the highest Rage of the devouring Flames, Mr. *Thomas Jones* stood an idle Spectator with his Hands in his Bosom, and with the utmost Unconcernedness, insomuch that when he was applied to by several of the miserable People for a small Quantity of Gun-Powder to blow up an adjoining House, in order to prevent the Fire from spreading, his Answer was, *I can do Nothing in it, I have no Orders concerning such Matters.*

We have lately been informed from *Frederica*, that the General having stationed *twelve* Men upon the Place which was the Settlement of Messrs. *Ker* and *Carteret*, before-mentioned, they were attacked by *Spaniards*

Spaniards or *Spanish Indians*, and *four* were killed, *four* carried off, and *two* wounded.

A good many of the People have come away from *Frederica* lately, and, in order to get off, were obliged to make use of Stratagems, such as going a Hunting upon the Islands, &c. We are informed, that some Differences have happened betwixt the General and some of the Magistrates there, and that, in the Place of one of them, he has appointed one of his Waiting-boys. Several of the poor Remainder of the *Darien* People have likewise escaped, notwithstanding the Body of Forces stationed there to prevent them.

Having thus brought this Historical NARRATIVE within the Compass proposed, and endeavoured to dispose the Materials in as distinct a Method and Series as the necessary Conciseness would allow: We readily admit that the Design is far from being compleat. To have acquainted the World with all the Hardships and Oppressions which have been exercised in the Colony of *Georgia* must have required both a larger Volume than we were capable of publishing, and more Time than we could bestow: We therefore satisfy ourselves, that we have, with Care and Sincerity, executed so much of the Design, as may pave the Way to any others who can descend more minutely to Particulars; and those, who are best acquainted with the Affairs of that Colony, will be most capable of judging how tenderly we have touch'd both Persons and Things.

It only remains, that we in a few Paragraphs endeavour to exhibit to the View of the Reader the REAL Causes of the Ruin and Desolation of the Colony; and those briefly are the following.

1. *The Representing the Climate, Soil, &c. of Georgia in false and too flattering Colours; at least, the not Contradicting those Accounts when publickly printed and dispers'd, and Satisfying the World in a true and genuine Discription thereof.*

2. *The*

2. *The Restricting the Tenure of Land, from a Fee-simple to Tail-male, cutting off Daughters and all other Relations.*

3. *The Restraining the Proprietor from selling, disposing of, or leasing any Possession.*

4. *The Restricting too much the Extent of Possessions ; it being impossible that fifty Acres of good Land, much less Pine Barren, could maintain a white Family.*

5. *The Laying the Planter under a Variety of Restraints in clearing, fencing, planting, &c. which was impossible to be complied with.*

6. *The Exacting a much higher Quit-Rent than the richest Grounds in North-America can bear.*

7. *But chiefly the Denying the Use of Negroes, and Persisting in such Denial after, by repeated Applications, we had humbly remonstrated the Impossibility of making Improvements to any Advantage with white Servants.*

8. *The Denying us the Privilege of being judged by the Laws of our Mother Country ; and Subjecting the Lives and Fortunes of all People in the Colony, to one Person or Set of Men, who assumed the Privilege, under the Name of a Court of Chancery, of acting according to their own Will and Fancy.*

9. *General Oglethorpe's Taking upon him to nominate Magistrates, appoint Justices of the Peace, and to do many other such Things, without ever exhibiting to the People any legal Commission or Authority for so doing.*

10. *The Neglecting the proper Means for Encouraging the Silk and Wine-Manufactures ; and Disposing of the liberal Sums contributed by the Publick, and by private*

private Persons, in such Ways and Channels as have been of little or no Service to the Colony.

11. The Misapplying or Keeping up Sums of Money which have been appointed for particular Uses, such as Building a Church, &c. several Hundreds of Pounds Sterling (as we are inform'd) having been lodged in Mr. Oglethorpe's Hands for some Years by past, for that Purpose, and not one Stone of it yet laid.

12 The Assigning certain fix'd Tracts of Land to those who came to settle in the Colony, without any Regard to the Quality of the Ground, Occupation, Judgment, Ability, or Inclination of the Settler, &c. &c. &c.

By these and many other such Hardships, the poor Inhabitants of Georgia are scatter'd over the Face of the Earth ; her Plantations a Wild ; her Towns a Defart ; her Villages in Rubbish ; her Improvements a By-Word, and her Liberties a Jest : An Object of Pity to Friends, and of Insult, Contempt, and Ridicule to Enemies.

T H E E N D.



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Cellar's Creek
P.P. in Quail
Gh.

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